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# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-017

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**\* Indian Ocean Regional Petroleum Seminar Opens**

**\* Dependency on Oil**

91AF0423A Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION  
in English 12 Dec 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] Oil import bills for developing countries could go up by almost twice in the next century, the oil seminar at the Plantation Club heard on Monday.

Speaking at the seminar's inauguration, the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (UNDTCD) representative Marc Schieber said this could "severely compromise" the countries' economic growth prospects.

The UNDTCD is a sponsor and co-organiser of the first Indian Ocean seminar on petroleum exploration. The Seychelles National Oil Company (SNOC) is the main organiser of the week-long seminar and trade fair, which is being attended by almost 100 delegates from 27 countries, 27 oil companies and 10 international organisations.

Mr Schieber, a senior officer at the UNDTCD's natural resources and energy division, estimated that by 2010 oil import bills for developing countries could reach \$80 billion (R400 billion) a year from \$30 billion (R150 billion) last year.

The estimate was made on the assumption that petroleum production in oil-importing developing countries would have to increase by 160 percent.

"If that production increase is not achieved, oil import bills could be even higher," he explained, adding that the countries' abilities to absorb such costs were "doubtful."

He also said that by next year, increased costs caused by the Gulf crisis could result in a total decline of more than half a percent in the overall economic growth of developing countries.

Mr Schieber also lauded the seminar as an important beginning towards strengthened regional cooperation in the exploration and development of petroleum resources.

It was significant, he noted, that the seminar was being held just 3 months after the United Nations adopted a resolution which contained an agreement to establish the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Cooperation (IOMAC).

The new organisation aims to create an awareness on the Indian Ocean's resources, and potential for the development of the states of the region. It also promotes cooperation among the countries of the region, as well as between them and other countries.

**\* Rene Addresses Delegates**

91AF0423B Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION  
in English 11 Dec 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] Regional cooperation is important in the search for oil and gas in the Indian Ocean, President France Albert Rene emphasised yesterday morning at the region's first seminar on petroleum exploration.

Opening the seminar at the Plantation Club, Baie Lazare, he said the regional concept had become more and more relevant for the survival of not only the nationals of the region, but also for all human beings on earth.

"Most of the countries (of the region) have to sustain heavy burdens of energy import and the unpredictable oil price further escalates the liabilities considerably from the scarce foreign exchange," Mr Rene noted.

He added then that it was necessary to accelerate exploratory efforts for oil and gas.

Almost 100 delegates from 27 countries, 27 oil companies and 10 international organisations are meeting at the seminar, which is organised by the Seychelles National Oil Company (SNOC) and the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (UNDTCD).

Noting the presence of so many countries, international organisations and industry representatives at the seminar, Mr Rene said this clearly reflected the importance attributed to oil and gas exploration in this region.

"We know that the Western Indian Ocean region is expected to produce some 10 percent of the oil of the world but we are not producing our 10 percent share, far from it," Mr Rene said. "We must ask ourselves why this is so because if we are not producing our share we must be consuming someone else's," he noted.

Mr Rene said the region had to seriously look into producing its share.

"We need each other and I am very happy indeed to see that the response to this important issue has been prompt and effective," he said, referring to the delegates' attendance.

He added that the countries of the Indian Ocean must make their regional development a sustainable one. SNOC's chairman Guy Morel said after the inaugural speech that it was a privilege for his company to organise this seminar.

Some 26 technical papers and 15 country papers are expected to be presented during the week. Seychelles will present four papers on the environmental aspects of the petroleum industry and the need for the inter-regional cooperation in this field.

**\* Significance for Seychelles**

91AF0423 Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English  
7 Dec 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] Over 100 delegates will be attending the first regional Indian Ocean Seminar Opening Monday at the Plantation Club, Baie Lazare. Seychelles National Oil Company (SNOC) Chairman Guy Morel announced on Wednesday that representatives from 26 countries, 27 oil companies and 10 international organisations would be attending.

"This clearly demonstrates the importance of oil exploration in the region," Mr Morel said.

He believed the seminar, held at the initiative of his company, could turn Seychelles into an important centre in oil exploration in the region. He saw a great future for the island's search for fossil fuel and added that the seminar would be an opportunity to put Seychelles on the world map and promote cooperation in petroleum exploration in the Indian Ocean region.

Seychelles will present four papers on the environmental aspects of the petroleum industry and the need for interregional cooperation in this field. Mr Morel said it was expected many other important aspects of petroleum exploration in this region would be discussed.

The seminar is important to the region because of offshore drilling, regional geology and pollution. Mr Morel said the search for oil in the region was an activity that could not be done by one country alone. On the issue of pollution, he said it was necessary to have regulations now to cover the whole region. He believed that the countries should not wait for oil to be discovered and start rushing about later to introduce the means to control the possible effects on the environment. Mr Morel said Seychelles had made considerable progress in oil exploration which began in its waters in 1977 and now the islands had all its shelf under exploration.

"It remains for us to drill and find the oil," he said.

He believes that according to the world's distribution of resources the Indian Ocean should have a 10 percent share of petroleum and that "we have to find it."

World bodies including the United Nations and the Commonwealth Secretariat and the oil companies themselves have contributed financially to the organisation of the seminar, Mr Morel said.

The seminar is an opportunity for the islands to display to other countries and businessmen the facilities Seychelles possessed in communications, accommodation, transport and other fields. A trade fair organised as part of the seminar opens at the hotel Sunday when the local shipping agents, tourism organisations, hotels, travel agents, the handicraft industry and foreign companies will exhibit their activities and products.

The seminar is attracting big foreign names like Mobil, Spectrum Petrosan, Nopec, and DHL.

It will open to the public only on Wednesday 12 December between 2 and 6 p.m. and Saturday 15 December between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The Seychelles Postal Services are issuing a special stamp, depicting the geotectonic map of Seychelles, for the occasion.

**\* Soviet Official Discusses New Africa Policy**

91AF0374A Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese  
4 Dec 90 pp 14-17

[Interview with Minister-Counselor of the USSR in Lisbon, Sergey Krilov]

[Text] Sergey Krilov is currently the Minister-Counselor of the Embassy of the USSR in the Portuguese Republic. Only 41 years old, he already carries important African experience in his diplomatic "baggage": from 1971 to 1975 he was assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Zaire; from 1975 to 1979 he was part of the African Department of the Foreign Ministry; from 1979 to 1986 he worked with Gromyko and Shevardnaze in the Foreign Affairs Office in Moscow; until 1990 he was Chief of Staff to Vice Minister Adamishin; and since April 1990 he has carried out his current duties in Lisbon. Directly familiar with more than 40 African countries, he has participated in various international talks in the region, including those involving the question of Namibia. Married and with two children, he agreed to speak on the problems of war and peace in formerly Portuguese Africa, at a time when O DIABO will begin to hear the various parties involved in the negotiations in Lisbon. The following excerpts remain from our long dialogue, revealing to the Portuguese public—for the first time with any degree of depth—the positions of the "new USSR" vis-a-vis the new Africa.

[O DIABO] What is the Soviet delegation's active role in the Angola peace talks which are taking place in Portugal? Why is your participation useful? And how does the USSR view the participation of U.S. experts in this same process?

[Krilov] Given our 15-year involvement in Angola, I think we have a moral duty to collaborate in the peace talks. At times, the Angolan negotiators are like people from the same town, who are both brothers and enemies. We think that our role—and that of the U.S.—consists in helping to create a climate of calm between these brothers. I should add that we are participating as experts in the talks because this was desired and requested by both parties. Our contribution appears to be useful to the extent that we can use our experience to "lobby" for peace.

[O DIABO] The U.S. maintains frequent contacts with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], in the sense of "lobbying" before and after the formal talks. Just a short time ago Savimbi was with James Baker in Paris. Does the USSR also have a

"lobbying" capability with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]?

[Krilov] Yes. It is not for nothing that we maintain an embassy in Luanda...

#### The Problem of the Cease-Fire

[O DIABO] Completely changing the subject: Who do you believe would be able to support the financial cost of a cease-fire monitoring process in Angola?

[Krilov] I will not deny that this is an important problem in these talks. I think that the international climate today is such that the overriding need to end the conflict is understood. From that point of view, it would seem possible to share the expenses throughout the international community. And the mechanism used in Namibia could serve as a kind of model to follow.

[O DIABO] But if a monitoring and peacekeeping contingent is formed, who would your government preferentially support: A UN force? A force from the OAU [Organization of African Unity]? A Soviet-American-Portuguese force?

[Krilov] The discussions on that problem are still somewhat vague and imprecise. I think that the decision that will be adopted can only be feasible and effective through the agreement of all parties. And every possibility that has been analyzed has pros and cons, in our view.

With respect to the possibility of the participation of Soviet and American personnel, I think that would be difficult to accept. We have no experience in the region, although the Portuguese do.

With respect to a UN force: There are many advantages, and the open precedent of Namibia already exists. But there would have to be agreement on the composition—country by country—of those forces.

With respect to an OAU contingent: The apparent advantage is that of including countries from the region, but the truth is that money is in short supply there...

[O DIABO] Moving for a moment to another area of the former Portuguese World, Mozambique: Do you think that the USSR and the U.S. should be represented in the Mozambique peace talks?

[Krilov] If that is the desire of the participants. Still, I think that the Mozambique process is in a different phase of negotiation. It may still be too early for us to participate.

#### The Angolan Balance

[O DIABO] "Perestroika" has been a genuine revolution in your country. Since then, it has begun to be possible to speak openly of the past. Looking back, can it now be said that the USSR's presence in Angola since 1975 has been disastrous for Moscow?

[Krilov] Yes, without a doubt. The Soviet presence in Africa is today discussed in almost all of the many papers—of many viewpoints—in my country. And the general conclusion is that for us, the Angolan adventure has turned out to be quite costly, and with no visible economic benefits. In the process, we have lost something like 5 billion rubles, and people are now asking "Why?" Our material assistance had no visible corresponding effect. The common citizen in the USSR asks where, in exchange, is the coffee or bananas?

[O DIABO] Is Angola still a vital strategic zone for the USSR? And if not vital, is it still important?

[Krilov] It is an exaggeration to say today that the area is "vital" for us. That exaggerated view owes itself to the ideological position of the influential theoreticians of 1975. But I should say that it is indeed an important zone. One can see its richness in agriculture and fishing. I can even say that Angola is and will be one of the few truly important African countries. For that reason we would like to maintain good political relations with that country.

#### Relations With Pretoria

[O DIABO] Is the establishment—or if you will, the reestablishment—of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of South Africa [RSA] planned?

[Krilov] As you know, at this time those "full relations" do not exist. Should these relations exist or not, under the form of "establishment" or "reestablishment?"

Do the objective conditions for the establishment of diplomatic relations exist or not? I am not directly involved in that process, and I thus cannot respond with the knowledge of all the facts. But I can tell you that the time has arrived for us to concern ourselves with that "dossier." Without urgency, without precipitous acceleration, our normal relationship with the RSA could occur.

For a long time, we said that those diplomatic relations were dependent upon the dismantling of apartheid. But according to many observers, that system has practically been deactivated. During serious and constructive conversations in which I participated under the framework of the preliminary negotiations for the independence of Namibia, with high officials from the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I came to know what apartheid really was and what its current status is. From the explanations that I received, I found that many laws that formalized it no longer exist, are not applied, or are in the process of being eliminated.

And I should add that signs of other, even more subtle, forms of racism and national problems exist in many countries.

I thus think that the contacts with the RSA should continue more actively. During meetings with the South Africans on the issue of Namibia, we built up a record of trust and honesty. The mixed commission for the zone,

in bimonthly meetings, maintained an atmosphere that will also permit us to consider, at an opportune time, the (re)establishment of full relations.

Some will say that there is the problem of the ANC [African National Congress]. But now, after Mandela himself has participated in the negotiations with the Government of South Africa and the implementation of the political reform program, that argument has ceased to exist. With respect to the remaining African countries, the reservations are disappearing, I think. Take the case of Mozambique, for example: Do they not maintain close relations with Pretoria? And Botswana? And Zimbabwe?

#### Jonas Savimbi

[O DIABO] How does your government view UNITA's role in Angola? What is your personal opinion of Jonas Savimbi?

[Krilov] I will answer you as a person interested in an African political phenomenon: UNITA is a genuine force in Angola. And not only with regard to military power, which is less important than political influence. With regard to its role: If UNITA wanted to think seriously about the future, it would surely have an opportunity to carry out an important role in the construction and consolidation of peace.

Regarding the second part of the question. Seventeen years ago, when I was the youngest official in the USSR embassy in Zaire, I attended a soccer match in 20 May Stadium in Kinshasa, and through the intermediation of a colleague from the Foreign Ministry of Zaire, I met Savimbi personally. I found that he was an active, energetic person. The truth is that he must possess a great capacity for convincing people, because otherwise he would not be in the position he is in, at the head of a politico-military organization for so many years.

But your question also has another interpretation. It has to do with Savimbi's political future.

I cannot predict the future. It is a thankless task. Surely the final word on that issue will fall to the Angolan people.

[O DIABO] If the U.S. continues to supply military equipment to UNITA, will the USSR do the same for the MPLA?

[Krilov] We would like to have a military solution of the "triple zero" type. Through that, the U.S. and the USSR would stop supplying materiel to the belligerents, who would then promise not to accept weapons from third parties.

To say that our supply policy does not depend on American policy would not actually be lying to you. But our Parliament is today highly opposed to military assistance, and not only in the Angolan case. There is the conviction that it involves an expensive undertaking, and that it is a road that leads nowhere.

Thus, our desire is to diminish the level of supplies, until they are ended. But there is an international arms market, with its suppliers, sellers and own rules. That trade is advantageous for many people.

[O DIABO] Now: Is the problem of Cabinda related to the problems of Angola?

[Krilov] Well, according to the current Angolan Constitution, Cabinda is part of the country's territory...

#### Mediators

[O DIABO] And what about Portugal? Is it being a good mediator in the peace process?

[Krilov] My first observation is that, as my Portuguese colleagues themselves say, their negotiating mission is one of "good offices." But I can say that they have worked actively and with conviction, which in a certain way is rather easy in these talks, but they possess a non-material advantage of decisive importance. That is, Portugal's experience and precise knowledge of the African reality, in addition to maintaining close relations with various countries and zones on that continent.

Not to mention Lisbon's organization of the talks. That aspect has been impeccable.

[O DIABO] Zaire appears several times to have tried to assume the role of mediator in the Angolan conflict. The question thus arises as to how you classify the current state of relations between the USSR and the Kinshasa regime...

[Krilov] The history of our relations with Zaire is difficult. These ties were interrupted twice. There is a kind of graph of the state of health of the relations, with rises and falls, highs and lows. And we have to understand that many of those accidents depended upon ideological differences. There is, for example, a lack of commercial exchange between our two countries, for that reason the situation remains in its present state.

[O DIABO] But are these relations also delicate because of the remaining American military interests in Zaire, formalized, for example, in the Kamina base?

[Krilov] The problem of that base could influence our negotiations, but certainly not in a dominant manner. We have good relations with many countries—like Germany and Portugal—that have installations used by the Americans on their national territories.

#### From Eurafrica to Eurasia

[O DIABO] To conclude, for now: From your point of view, is Portugal a European or a Eurafrican country? And what about the USSR?

[Krilov] Geographically, Portugal is obviously European. But if we look at history, the mentality, the customs, the culture, it is impossible to forget that Portugal has been linked to Africa for five centuries. Many of today's Portuguese descend from Africa.



I was impressed, for example, with the Portuguese participation in the Congress of Angolan Cadres Overseas, which took place a short time ago in Lisbon.

That is palpable proof of the warm, close ties between the Portuguese and Africa. And the Portuguese interest in Africa, as I see it, is not abstract and symbolic, but alive and real. The ties are cultural, economic, personal, etc.

Thus one can say that even in its geostrategic position, Portugal is closely situated to Africa.

With respect to the USSR. Geographically and psychologically we are Eurasians. As our poet and essayist Lomonossov wrote, "Russia's richness will be added to by Siberia." Siberia, as you know, is located in Asia...

Psychologically, this could be curious, but the truth is that the Tartar domination of the European part is felt even today. In our national character, particularly in the Slavic zone, there is a notion of submission to a supreme

will, symbolized by the Power. On the other hand, we have a Byzantine tradition that cannot be forgotten. And I should note that, in general, our people are collectivist: Over the centuries, the village community has been transformed into a state community.

[O DIABO] And I cannot resist asking: Is Africa a current topic on the mind of the "man in the street" in the USSR?

[Krilov] I will answer you in this way: One of our famous popular writers of children's books, Kornei Tchukovsky, who lived to be 88 and who influenced many generations with his stories, wrote a piece that went more or less like this:

"O children, do not go traveling in Africa. In Africa it is dangerous. In Limpopo there are wild animals," and so on.

That is the knowledge of the "man in the street," who instead is more concerned now with daily survival.

**OAU Leadership Appeals for End to Gulf War**

EA2401221291 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Text] The OAU chairman, President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, and the organization's secretary general, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, have jointly addressed two separate and solemn appeals to Presidents Saddam Husayn of Iraq and George Bush of the United States of America in connection with the present war in the Gulf region. A press statement issued at the OAU Headquarters, in Addis Ababa, said that in their appeals, they expressed deep concern over the devastating consequences of the prevailing war, particularly the loss of lives and the destruction of property and infrastructure. They also expressed their profound preoccupation with the gravity of the situation and its far-reaching implications for the stability and security of the region and the world.

The current chairman and the secretary general of the OAU have, therefore, joined their voices to those who have called for a cessation of hostilities in order to avoid further destruction and the loss of human life and to allow for new efforts aimed at a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

They accordingly appealed to President Saddam Husayn to accept to withdraw Iraqi troops from Kuwait in accordance with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolution. They were of the view that with the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, conditions would have been created for the settlement of whatever grievances or differences that exist between

Iraq and Kuwait. They were also of the view that a decision by the Iraqi president to withdraw his troops from Kuwait would facilitate the creation of a more propitious international climate for the solution of the Palestinian question, which is central to the complex situation in the Middle East.

In their appeal to President Bush, the current chairman and the secretary general of the OAU underscored his special position as the leader of the coalition forces and the immense responsibility that goes with it at this crucial hour. While commending the efforts that he and many others had made to avoid the outbreak of the present war and to have the decision of the Security Council on the restoration of the sovereignty of Kuwait implemented by peaceful means, they expressed their confidence that he would spare no effort at the slightest opportunity to give peace another chance.

In making these appeals, said the statement, the current chairman and the secretary general of the OAU were mindful of the profound attachment of the African people and the countries of the continent to the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and their commitment to international legality. They were also conscious of the fact that Africa could not remain indifferent to such a major crisis with grave consequences on the future stability and security of the region and the world at large. They were further grounded on their sincere belief that every opportunity should be seized to achieve the objectives of the United Nations without further suffering and destruction. In this connection, President Museveni and Secretary General Salim expressed the conviction that it is never too late to make an extra effort in the interest of peace.

## Chad

### Idriss Deby Receives Sudanese Envoys, Food Aid

AB2401122091 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
2130 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The head of state granted successive audiences this morning to two Sudanese delegations. The first, led by General Mansour Abderrahmane and Mr. 'Ali Samin paid a courtesy call on the head of state following his coming into power. The second delegation, received at 1230, was led by the secretary of state at the presidency, Mr. Moustapha Soumaila. He delivered a message from President 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir to Colonel Idriss Deby.

The aircraft which brought the delegation also carried Sudanese food aid for Chad. This is a significant gesture in view of the fact that Sudan is currently confronted with serious economic difficulties.

## Rwanda

### Army, Rebel Clashes Continue in Ruhengeri

#### Over 500 Rebels Involved

AB2401133691 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT  
24 Jan 91

[Text] Kigali, Jan 24 (AFP)—The Rwandan Army has regained control of the country's second town Ruhengeri after rebels of the Patriotic Front attacked on Wednesday, state radio reported Thursday. It gave no indication of casualties on either side, nor the size of the opposing forces. It said a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew was being enforced in Ruhengeri and nearby Gisenyi.

The radio repeated previous allegations by the authorities here that the rebels were based in Uganda and trained by the Ugandan Army. It said the rebels attacked in the north-western Ruhengeri region on Tuesday, were driven back, and then returned to the attack on Wednesday in the township itself. The previous day, a field commander for the rebels, contacted by phone from the Ugandan capital Kampala, said the Front had overrun Ruhengeri in a surprise pre-dawn assault on Wednesday. More than 500 rebels were involved and he believed hundreds of government soldiers could have been killed.

The Foreign Ministry in Paris also said rebels held the town. French troops based in Rwanda to protect French nationals since the first rebel attack last October evacuated 189 people from Ruhengeri late Wednesday, including French and Belgian nationals and other foreigners, diplomatic sources said.

## Rebels 'Cleared' From Area

EA2401165391 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1115 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Text] We have been saying this for two days; inkotanyi [rebels] aggressors based in Uganda launched new attacks against our country through Ruhengeri prefecture. Until last night, we only received our information by phone. This information, which was not officially confirmed, indicated that an enemy commando had managed to bypass our position and had entered the town of Ruhengeri. At the end of this morning, Thursday, this was confirmed to us by an authorized military source in Kigali.

According to this source, the part of the town that had been besieged by the enemy has been cleared and totally cleaned out since 1730 yesterday afternoon. At present, the Rwandan Armed Forces are chasing the enemy, who is retreating toward the Ugandan border. Stanislas Kanyanzira, our permanent regional correspondent in Ruhengeri, managed to return to Kigali last night. Here is his account:

[Begin Kanyanzira recording] The threat of an inkotanyi attack through the Ruhengeri Prefecture's common border with Uganda has already been felt for more than a week. Troops had started to assemble at the border, on Ugandan territory, beginning the week of 14 January. The attack occurred on Tuesday, 22 January, in the morning, at around 0800 from the Gahinga volcano in Kinigi commune. The commanders of the local Rwandan Armed Forces informed us on Tuesday evening that the attack had been repulsed.

Already during the course of the day, however, a feeling of panic was noticed: many people were trying to leave the town. [Words indistinct] dawn around 0530, that the whole town was awakened by a salvo of of gunfire, of both light and heavy weapons. Nobody dared go out.

[Words indistinct] at 1030, I attempted to go out in order to see what was happening in the street, misled by a short truce. I tried to [words indistinct] bullets. It was only at 1600 that a glimmer of hope was perceived. Our soldiers began mopping up operations in the commercial area, which they already controlled. It was on this occasion that some people had the opportunity to go out. But for their security, (?some) were driven to Kigombe commune headquarters while the others, including myself, to the Agena, the National Gendarmerie College.

Around 1700, the area comprising the Bank of Kigali and the gendarmerie camp, which had been occupied by the inkotanyi, fell into the Rwandan Army's control. Meanwhile, the French soldiers sent to Kigali since the beginning of this war, started to evacuate French nationals [words indistinct] to Kigali. I profited from the humanitarian (?operations) to join the convoy, and it was in this way that I got here, to Kigali. [end recording]

**Situation Reportedly 'Confused'***AB2401181591 Paris AFP in English 1616 GMT  
24 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Jan 24 (AFP)—Four months after attacking north-east Rwanda, rebels of the Patriotic Front this week switched to the north-west to strike at Ruhengeri, one of the East African state's main towns, where the situation remained confused Thursday. State radio said the army had regained control and had imposed a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew as of Wednesday in Ruhengeri and nearby Gisenyi where sporadic clashes were reported.

But diplomatic sources in the Rwandan capital Kigali said the situation was not yet fully stabilised. The army was holding the greater part of the town, but rebels attacked again overnight. They had pulled back, but nothing was finally settled, the sources said. They said the rebels had freed 1,500 prisoners from the central prison, including 200 to 300 political detainees. A rebel field commander contacted by phone from Uganda said one of those freed was Major Theoneste Lizinde, jailed in 1980 following a failed coup against President Juvenal Habyarimana. He said more than 500 rebels were in the attack and had captured a large number of weapons from garrisons in Ruhengeri. [passage omitted]

**Army Regains Control***EA2401210791 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1800 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Excerpts] The town of Ruhengeri and all the surrounding region are again back under the Rwandan Armed Forces' total control since the end of yesterday afternoon. The enemy troops that laid a siege on part of this town of Ruhengeri have been repulsed following yesterday's tough fighting.

Authorized military sources in Kigali indicate that the Rwandan Armed Forces totally mopped up and cleansed the whole urban area: no more enemy elements [words indistinct]. The enemy commando that conducted this operation managed to (?open) the doors of the Ruhengeri prison and to [words indistinct] among the prisoners who were of interest to them, the others also profiting by the occasion to run away. This information has been confirmed by the Justice Ministry, which added that several hundred prisoners have been either recaptured by the security forces or surrendered by themselves to local authorities.

For the time being, the Rwandan Armed Forces are chasing the assailants who are retreating toward the Ugandan border from where they came at the beginning of the current week and where they enjoy the evident complicity of the Ugandan regular forces of the National Resistance Army. [passage omitted]

Among those evacuated to Kigali were 43 French nationals, 13 Canadians, 10 Belgians, eight Egyptians, 37

Omanis, seven Americans, one British, five Malagasies, and 13 Austrians. [passage omitted]

**French Troops Airlift Foreigners***AB2501102091 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT  
25 Jan 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 25 (AFP)—French troops in Rwanda airlifted 63 people, mainly foreigners, to safety on Thursday night from the north-western town of Gisenyi which is under threat from anti-government insurgents, the French Embassy in Kigali said Friday. The airlift was the second organised by French forces in the same area: On Wednesday 189 people were evacuated from Ruhengeri which lies 60 kilometers (36 miles) from Gisenyi and which was occupied by several hundred rebels on Wednesday.

The 63 evacuees from Gisenyi included 20 French nationals, 17 Germans, 15 Belgians and nationals of various other countries, an embassy spokesman said. The airlift was carried out by 50 men of the 8th Paratroop Regiment of the French Marines of which 150 troops have been sent to Rwanda to protect French nationals.

Shooting was heard in the vicinity of Gisenyi on Tuesday and Wednesday but the situation was reported to be quiet on Friday. Gisenyi is the hometown of Rwanda's President Juvenal Habyarimana, whom the rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front are seeking to overthrow. On Wednesday the rebels claimed to have freed several political prisoners in Ruhengeri and to have seized a large quantity of arms. However, Rwandan radio on Friday said the Army had recaptured Ruhengeri on Thursday.

**Rebel Spokesman Cites Habyarimana Secret Offer***EA2401175991 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 18 Jan 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The row over Uganda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front rebels blew up again this week. The Rwandan Government claimed that rebels were massing on the border between Rwanda and Uganda, poised to launch another invasion like the one in October, and it accused the Ugandans of not controlling rebel activity in the border region. Then yesterday, the Kenyans waded in with the foreign minister claiming that Uganda must have known about the October invasion and suggesting that it was involved in plans for a new incursion. Robin White asked the Patriotic Front spokesman in Brussels, (Hassan Kumari), if rebels were massing on the border or not:

[Begin recording] [(Kumari)] No, we are not massing on the border; we have been inside the country; we are fighting in (?three) specific prefectures; and we have not stopped doing that for the month of November and December; and there is no massing on the border with Uganda.

[White] Where does the Rwandese Government get this information from, then?



[(Kumari)] We have no idea. I think the Rwandese Government is trying to shift the blame, shift the responsibility of the war to somebody else, failing and refusing to recognize that this is an internal war between (Manyarwanda).

[White] But the Kenyan Government also seems to think it is true that you are massing.

[(Kumari)] Well, we don't know why the Kenyan Government should have that idea. I should like to point [out] to you that the Rwanda Government has got a monitoring team monitoring its border with Uganda, and this has been in place I think for a month and a half; and if we were massing on the border, their security forces would be massing on their side of the border too; and if we're massing on the border, how come all the clashes we have are way inside—deep inside—the country; because if they're ready and they want to end up [words indistinct] that means we'll have a war with them (?already) inside of the country.

[White] Are you claiming that none of your rebels are in Uganda at all at the moment—is that what you're claiming?

[(Kumari)] I'm claiming that there is not a single soldier of the Rwandan Patriotic Front on Ugandan soil today and hasn't been since the beginning of the war.

[White] It seems to be rather common knowledge in Uganda that some of your people at least (?scuttle) across the border occasionally if they're chased by the Rwandese.

[(Kumari)] I think if you've been to the border, there are enough security forces from Uganda not to allow anything of that nature to happen; and I think [words indistinct] across the border in the last few months, you realize that the Rwandese troops kidnapped Ugandan soldier, it was all in the news, and I think they [word indistinct] scuttle across the border, not us.

[White] So why do you think President Habyarimana has brought all this up now?

[(Kumari)] I think President Habyarimana has exhausted all the things he can tell his people. Habyarimana signed the Nyanza and Gbadolite agreement. He refused to negotiate in the context of those two agreements, claiming that he doesn't recognize us. He has meanwhile gone to the OAU secretary general and asked for a separate cease-fire document. He has approached us secretly more than three times since the middle of December to try to get cease-fire negotiations (?because they are willing to accept that his people—he is trying to

seek to win militarily) and to keep his people mobilized against another country. He doesn't want to negotiate with us.

[White] You say he's approached you secretly?

[(Kumari)] Yes, and we have actually, as he sent his emissaries three times, trying to [word indistinct]—what he was trying to do is to sell us the people he arrested on the ninth of October, (?fifth and fourth). He said: I release all the prisoners if you stop fighting me.

[White] So he's offered you a deal to release some of your people who have been captured?

[(Kumari)] Not our people, necessarily, but all those prisoners that you know are in (Geti) prisons and in Ruhengeri. He offered to release them if we accept to stop fighting.

[White] And what did you say to that?

[(Kumari)] I don't think we would go along with a deal like that, I mean, that is accepting that he is holding hostages, and I don't think we're going to negotiate on that basis. He didn't arrest them because we had attacked him. He arrested them because he wanted to hold them as hostages. Those are not our people, they are not soldiers, they are not members of the Patriotic Front, not necessarily; but he knew why he took them—because they belong to certain regions, certain ethnic groups, and he knew that he would (?try to) bargain with our forces; but we did reject that and categorically did tell him we cannot deal with somebody trying to sell innocent people as hostages.

[White] Now from your point of view, what is the state of play at the moment with negotiations. I mean, the Kenyans have been involved, the Zairians have been involved trying to get some kind of deal—now just what is the state of play according to you?

[(Kumari)] You know, if Habyarimana does not want to negotiate, nobody is going to help. You know, he tried to get a peace deal through Europe, Belgium and France, the neighboring countries proposed two agreements—he refused to honor those; and as far as we are concerned, the negotiations are stuck until Habyarimana changes his attitude; and his attitude is simply that he is not willing politically to accept that this is a war between (Manyarwanda). He doesn't want to accept the conditions that we are setting, that we have to dismantle a regime that is based on ethnic balance and regional balance and set a democracy going in Rwanda. He is not willing to accept that.

## Djibouti

### Government 'Responds' to Amnesty on Detainees

AB2501104691 Paris AFP in English 0037 GMT  
25 Jan 91

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 24 (AFP)—A score of people are being held in Djibouti following discovery of a plot to destabilise the government of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the Interior Ministry has said in response to concerns voiced by Amnesty International at the large number of arrests made in the past two weeks.

The detainees include alleged ringleader Ali Aref Bourhan, a veteran Afar politician who was for several years head of the autonomous government in the Horn of Africa state until independence from France in 1977, when Mr. Gouled from the rival Issa clan took over.

A letter from the ministry to Amnesty named others held as Mr. Aref's lawyer nephew Aref Mohamed Aref, government financial director Mohamed Daoud, and Army Lieutenant Abdoukader Abbas. Of the 71 people rounded up at a "suspect meeting" in a cemetery in Djibouti one night, only two were still held, the ministry said. Two soldiers have been killed in clashes and ambushes since January 8 in Afar country in the north-erly region of Tadjoura.

## Ethiopia

### ELF Denounces U.S. 'Offensive' Against Iraq

EA2401170091 Khartoum SUNA in French 0937 GMT  
24 Jan 91

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Jan (SUNA)—The Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] National Council has denounced the U.S. offensive against Iraq, aimed at paralyzing its military power. A council communique published recently assured the Eritrean people's support for President Saddam Husayn in order to face the U.S. offensive. The communique called on Arab and Islamic peoples to face the imperialist and Zionist offensive against Iraq.

## Somalia

### Siad on New Government; Readiness To Leave

EA2401194091 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1725 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Radio address by Somali President Siad Barre; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I think it is important today that I tell you the new prime minister, Omar Arteh Ghalib, has brought me the list of the new ministries in his government, which I have approved, and he will read it to you here now. I think it is an indisputable fact that Omar Arteh is known by everyone. He is a man who has a good historical

record in the country, and he has done much. I do not want to revise history. It is a well known fact and nobody can deny it. I hope the new ministers and the government, the workers and the military, and every party will work with him. He also wrote that he should have responsibility as prime minister and minister of defense.

I hope that you, as Somalis, will work with him. For my part, if I look back I think that for 21 years and over, or a little under 22 years, there was the revolution. For the most part of this time, Omar was among the ministers, especially the heavyweight ones with a lot of responsibilities in the country. He played a good role then. Now I have confidence that he will proceed well even though the times are difficult.

After this I would like to go over the history of the country. We saved the country from a dangerous point. For some time things proceeded well. Later there was much regression. Much was achieved in the foreign, internal, economic, educational, and communications fields. On the side of construction, only Mogadishu can show the extent of its achievements. I do not want to waste time on the history of this country. This is because it is said that history never forgives anyone. I think that there are some Somali people with a clean heart who have no complexes or evil who write and will write the history of the nation.

I conclude by saying that Comrade Omar Arteh and his men should be cooperated with fully. I think his ministers were not in the former government and were also not in the last one. They have been selected by him and most of them are young and educated. I hope that good work will be done and complexes will be done away with. Somalis are human and there are bound to be conflicts always. If they remember the past and they do not think about the future and do not build, the nation will be useless then. But if the past is forgotten and the future is thought of well and planned, implemented, that is the nationalist view.

As I said earlier if there is a cease-fire, I will leave this job and I do not want to repeat this. I say let there be a cease-fire. If the shooting stops, I will hand over my job and leave.

I am only concerned about the meaningless shedding of Somali blood. I have handed the responsibility to the prime minister. I thank all those who had worked with me very much and hope that they will continue with the work. Thank you.

### Prime Minister Ghalib Names New Government

EA2401213291 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1725 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Radio address by Somali Prime minister Omar Arteh Ghalib; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted] The peace and blessing of God be upon you. As the president said, there is no doubt and he has made it clear, as demanded by the Somali Reconciliation Committee, he has said, even last

night and even now in front of me in a clear and frank way, in line with the 82d article of the Constitution, the president has agreed. [sentence as heard]

Comrade, thank you for naming me to this post, according to the recommendation of the reconciliation committee, and for your agreement. Now, since the time is short I will not take up your time. The nation was waiting for the speech you have delivered, and that of the new government. I will not waste much time.

I would like to read out the new government:

Prime Minister and Minister of Defense	Omar Arteh Ghalib
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Constitution	Ahmed Abshir Musa
Foreign Minister	Garad Abdighani Garad Jama
Interior Minister	Dr. (Mohamed Ali Fuudyare)
Minister of Finance and Treasury	Prof. (Salim Aliyow Edil)
Minister of Reconstruction and Resettlement	Comrade Abdirahim Abbi Farah
Minister of Agriculture	Dr. Nur Elimi Egal
Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Mohamed Haji Hassan
Minister of Livestock, Forestry, and Ranches	Abdihamid Mohamed Nur
Minister of Petroleum and Minerals	Abdirahman Osman Rage
Minister of Commerce	Abdullahi Mohamed Abdulle
Minister of Industry	To be named later
Minister of Education	Said Nur
Minister of Higher Education and Culture	Abdulle Ahmed Mohamed
Minister of Health	Dr. Abdirashid Sultan Dulane
Minister of Information and Culture	Hassan Sultan Bihi
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	Dr. (Ahmed Mohamed Habad)
Minister of Public Works and Housing	Engineer Hasanow Mohamed Mohamoud
Minister of Land, Air and Sea Transport	Abdullahi Ahmed Shire
Minister of Justice and Endowments	Dr. (Hussein Said Awr)
(Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed Gedi)	
Minister of Tourism	
Minister of Labour and Sport	Mohamed Mohamoud Garad
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs	(Mohamed Ahmed Abdulle Sahran)
Minister of State for Presidential Affairs	(Mohamoud Mohamed Jama Afbalaar)
Minister of State for Prime Minister's Office	(Mohamed Said Fayow Gentleman)

Now I will read out the assistant ministers. The list is not yet complete, some are to be named later, but here are the ones which have been decided:

Deputy Minister of Defense	To be named later
Deputy Minister of Finance	(Sharif Dayr Mankiyow)
Deputy Minister of Information and Culture	(Yussuf Sheikh Ali Samantar)
Deputy Minister of Health	Dr. Iman Warsame Nur
Deputy Minister of Justice and Endowments	Sheikh Ibrahim Mohamed Ali
Deputy Minister of Livestock, Forestry, and Ranches	Yasin Mohamed Sheikh Nur
Deputy Minister Post To Be Announced Later	Dr. Abdullah Ismail
Deputy Minister of Petroleum and Minerals	Engineer Mohamoud Suleiman Ahmed

As I said, we shall name whatever is remaining later. I support the speech of the president. What he said is clear to me. I have no doubt, and the Somali people have no doubt.

Therefore, in the name of God, in the name of the dignity of the Somalis, and for the sake of our flag, we ask you to observe a cease-fire immediately, because you are aware of the damage the fighting has inflicted on our country. The fighting has affected everybody, including those shooting and those shot. I would like to remind you that we will not succeed in our duties unless you observe the cease-fire. As we and the reconciliation committee promised the president, we have to, according to my wish, bid him farewell respectfully and in the way he deserves. However, we strongly appeal to you to stop fighting to allow our duty to function smoothly.

It is my pleasure to mention what I have heard from President Daniel arap Moi, proposing that he and the neighboring countries mediate between us. We make it clear, given that our dignity has been lost, that we can still sort out our differences and we are also on the verge of solving our problems. We thank them, but we do not need external intervention. Brothers, keep in mind what I have said. Let God help us. Comrade President, we call on you to pray for us so that we can overcome these problems. Thank you.

#### Peace Said To Depend on Dictator's Departure

EA2401204591 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Text] We tell the dictator that peace in the country depends on his departure. For this reason, let him leave the country as soon as possible or let him wait for the people's judgement [word indistinct]. [Words indistinct] of the people killed by the dictator so as to be punished for the unlimited [word indistinct] Somali people.

**SNM Forces Launch Berbera, Hargeysa Attacks**

*EA2401205591 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Excerpts] On 23 January 1991 at 0900 the Somali National Movement [SNM] liberation forces of the 31st and 32d areas of Marka and Medina and the 17th base launched large-scale attacks on the areas between Hargeysa and Burco. The gallant SNM forces achieved victories over the dictator's demoralized troops. They fully control the towns and villages between Hargeysa and Berbera. The gallant SNM forces also liberated in their attack the western part of Berbera, the large port in the country. The SNM fighters are busy cleansing the enemy's troops from Berbera town, where the remnants of the regime are gathering. [passage omitted].

Likewise, inside Hargeysa town at 1000 today there were battles. Up to now the justice-seeking SNM forces have the upper hand. The SNM fighters destroyed many installations of the regime troops. [passage omitted]

**Medical Relief Group Returns to Mogadishu**

*AB2401115591 Paris AFP in English 2213 GMT 23 Jan 91*

[Text] Paris, Jan 23 (AFP)—A medical team from Medecins sans Frontieres [MSF] has been able to get back to Mogadishu and is working in a rebel-head part of the Somali capital, the French relief organization announced here Wednesday. Two MSF (Doctors without borders) members are working in a hospital "taking in about 200 injured people a day, half of those in serious condition," an MSF statement said.

The hospital is in a part of Mogadishu held by the United Somali Congress (USC), which has been fighting President Mohamed Siad Barre's supporters in the capital since December 30 and rejected ceasefire appeals. The two doctors "are preparing for the arrival of further

personnel, medical equipment and drugs," the statement said. MSF, the only remaining humanitarian organization in Mogadishu earlier this month, was forced to pull out on January 16 when all its three vehicles were stolen.

Three MSF workers, a Frenchman, a Belgian woman and a Somali man, sustained bullet wounds earlier this month when they drove into a combat zone.

**Tanzania****Prime Minister Rejects Cooperation With RSA**

*EA2401160091 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1803 GMT 23 Jan 91*

[From the "Current Affairs" program]

[Text] In another event, Comrade John Malecela, the prime minister and first vice president, has called on African countries not to cooperate with the South African Boers because the struggle against apartheid has not yet ended. During talks in his office in Dodoma town with Comrade Hashim Mbita, executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, he said that the aims of the fight for the rights of South African citizens have not been achieved. He said that when African countries decided to support their brothers in South Africa, their aim was to exterminate apartheid, and this had not yet been achieved. The prime minister and first vice president explained that until the aims are achieved, any cooperation with the South African Boers is tantamount to stabbing the nationalists who are fighting for their rights in the back. He congratulated the OAU Liberation Committee for the good work that it continues to do.

Comrade Mbita called on the prime minister in his office to brief him on the actual situation of the struggle in southern Africa and the activities of the committee in general.



### **Police To Increase Foreign Embassy Security**

*MB2401155891 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] The police have announced that security measures at foreign embassies, consulates, and diplomats' residences in South Africa are to be stepped up. This follows rumors of an international terror campaign against countries supporting the allied forces in the Gulf.

A police spokesman told our Pretoria news staff that the police had noted the request by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, for increased police protection of these buildings and that the necessary steps had been taken.

### **Rightwingers United Over Neutrality on Gulf War**

*MB2301093991 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jan 91 p 2*

[Report by Brendan Templeton: "Rightwingers United on Neutral Stance"]

[Text] Other right-wing movements have sided with the Conservative Party [CP] view that South Africa should remain neutral in the Gulf war.

Echoing sentiments usually associated with left-wing politics, they accused the United States of trying to maintain old borders defined by imperialist interests.

They were dismissive of the Government's offer of assistance to the United States.

"What help could we give anyway—we are so bankrupt we could not even pay for an aeroplane ticket to get there," Afrikaner Volkswag (AV) [Afrikaner National Guard] vice-chairman Professor Adriaan Pont said.

The Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB) [White Liberation Movement], the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) [Reformed National Party] and the AV accused the United States of promoting its economic and strategic interests in the region under the guise of democracy.

Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] spokesman Ernst van der Westhuizen said the AWB did not get involved in matters outside South Africa: "We are busy with our own war inside our borders—we do not see that South Africa should be involved.

"No AWB member will fight outside the borders," he added.

Professor Pont accused Foreign Minister Pik Botha of "crawling" before the United States in an attempt to win favour with that country.

BBB spokesman Professor Johan Schabot said the movement supported CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht's call for South African neutrality.

Professor Schabot said although he was sympathetic to President Saddam—"because he is opposed to the Jews who are behind the international financial oil institutions"—he

could not support him because he used force to annex Kuwait and because President Saddam was a Muslim.

HNP leader Jaap Marais condemned the United States for going further than any United Nations resolution provided for.

"They called for Iraq to leave Kuwait, but that does not mean the United States has to flatten (platskiet) Baghdad."

He said it was not for the HNP to be for or against Iraq: "The United States' actions are disturbing international relations. The question to be asked is: 'What is the United States doing there?'"

—Anti-apartheid movements have said that double standards have motivated the U.S.-led intervention in the Gulf.

The National Council of Trade Unions, the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Azanian People's Organisation said self-interest and not a concern for democracy lay behind the Western powers' actions.

### **Muslim Council Dissociates Self From War Call**

*MB2501072591 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] The Muslim Judicial Council in South Africa has disassociated itself from the Port Elizabeth-based Council of Theologians following their statements on the Gulf war.

The council said recently that 10,000 Muslims were ready to fight on the side of Iraq.

Shaykh (Mazim Mohammad), the judicial council's president, says the true Islamic stand should be that if two Muslim parties are fighting, a third should intervene to restore peace.

He says it is on that basis that they called for the withdrawal of the multinational force from the Gulf.

### **Pik Botha Notes Progress on Pilgrims' Return**

*MB2401180291 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] South Africa is to step up efforts to get home 340 pilgrims stranded in Saudi Arabia. Foreign Minister Pik Botha says he is sure they'll soon be home. This report from Patrick Cull:

[Cull] Botha told a press briefing this afternoon that he had been in touch with the Saudi Arabian Government to assure them of South Africa's support at the liberation of Kuwait and that calls for the 10,000-strong army to fight for Iraq were not representative of the whole Muslim community in South Africa. Botha said arrangements have been made for a (?representative) of the Department of Foreign Affairs to travel to Saudi Arabia to facilitate the return of the pilgrims. He said he had also been [in] touch with Aziz Desai in Port Elizabeth, the man behind the call for the establishment of an army, who had agreed not to undertake any activities which would jeopardize the return of the pilgrims.

Botha said he wished to reassure relatives of the stranded pilgrims that everything was being done to bring them back and he was hopeful this will happen in the coming week.

### ANC Plans 'Mass Action' as Parliament Opens

*MB1901152891 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Jan 91*

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] says it will launch a campaign of mass action to coincide with the opening of South Africa's Parliament on 1 February.

The secretary of the ANC's Soweto Campaign Committee, Mr. Mandla Dlamini, said the campaign would be launched at an ANC 79th anniversary rally at a Soweto stadium tomorrow [20 Jan].

Speakers at the rally would include the ANC internal leader, Mr. Walter Sisulu; the general secretary of the South African Communist Party, Mr. Joe Slovo; and the general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr. Jay Naidoo.

### Sisulu Announces Campaign

*MB2001195291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 20 Jan 91*

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] is to launch various forms of mass action on 1 February to demand a constituent assembly and an interim government.

This was announced in Soweto this afternoon by ANC internal leader Mr. Walter Sisulu at a rally to mark the 79th anniversary of the organization.

[Begin Sisulu video recording in English] There is going to be mass demonstration throughout the country from 1 February. That is intended to say to people of South Africa, black and white, that we want a constituent assembly, interim government. We want a democratic system in this country. We want an end to all forms of violence. [end recording]

Mr. Sisulu also said the ANC is planning a united front of all political organizations through which, as he put it, the oppressed can speak with one voice. He pointed out that the proposed all-party congress would not replace the demand for a constituent assembly.

[Begin Sisulu video recording] People want to confuse that, as if the all-party congress will mean that we are no longer demanding a constituent assembly. We do. The [words indistinct] this document indicates precisely what the constituent assembly is, how we want it, (and) interim government. [end recording]

### Protests To Send 'Signal'

*MB2101175991 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 21 Jan 91*

[Telephone interview with African National Congress Regional Chairman Kgoleme Montlanthe in Johannesburg by Barney Mthimbhoti, date not given; from the "Focus on Africa" Program—recorded]

[Text] In South Africa, the African National Congress [ANC] says it is to launch nationwide anti-apartheid protests from 1st February to coincide with the opening of Parliament. The decision has already been called counterproductive by President F.W. de Klerk, but the ANC says they are determined to go ahead. On the line to Johannesburg, Barney Mthimbhoti asked the ANC's regional chairman, Kgoleme Montlanthe what they were hoping to achieve with the protests.

[Montlanthe] Well, the thing is on the 1st of February, the day on which Parliament opens. As you know, this is a parliament which excludes the majority of the people in this country. We want to send a clear signal to that parliament that they can no longer continue in the old way of legislating and ruling over the majority of the people without the voice of the people being heard.

[Mthimbhoti] But the African National Congress and other organizations are going to sit down with the government and discuss a new Constitution. Don't you think this, actually, going out into the streets and demonstrating is the old way, as you describe it?

[Montlanthe] No, we are not engaging the government in discussions over a Constitution. We are engaging this government in talks about the removal of obstacles to negotiations and this government has been dragging its feet. You remember that an agreement was reached in August last year about the release of political prisoners and the indemnity for those who are in exile. But what we have witnessed up-to-date is that instead of political prisoners being released, some of our most senior people have actually been detained—I have in mind here our chief rep [representative] in Nigeria George Nene, our chief rep in Botswana Welile Nhlapo, both of whom were actually arrested by askaris [former ANC guerrillas working for the police]. Welile Nhlapo was actually arrested after being cleared at an airport. We therefore think that if the people are out in the streets, the government will be able to hear them.

[Mthimbhoti] But President De Klerk said quite recently that there was no need for organizations, like the ANC, to push at an open door?

[Montlanthe] That door is a door into a closet, actually.

[Mthimbhoti] What do you mean it is a door to a closet?

[Montlanthe] Yes, because he wants to be contacted... [changes thought] let me give you an example: we have had a situation where each time there are attacks in a particular township, take for instance Sebokeng, police sit in police stations and actually (?claim) that if anyone has information that information must be reported to them in the police station. They don't investigate, they don't follow up on issues, and we are seeing that they are displaying this indifference because black lives are involved. In situations where whites lose their lives, they are found to be quite efficient. But, as far as blacks are concerned, their lives seem to count for naught.

### Urges Marches, Rallies

MB2501072191 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional office has called for a national stayaway on 2 February to coincide with the opening of Parliament.

It has urged that marches and rallies be held to demand that this be the last session of a white parliament. The ANC says it will observe the day as Constituent Assembly Day. It also reiterated its demand for an interim government.

It called for maximum discipline on the day and urged members not to coerce anyone into joining the stayaway.

### ANC 'Targets' White Municipal Councillors

MB2001092191 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 20 Jan 91 p 1

[Charmain Naidoo report: "Resign, Whites Told"]

[Text] White municipal councillors have now been declared targets in the ANC [African National Congress]-backed campaign to destroy local government which saw six black councillors murdered in the first six months of last year.

According to the SA [South African] Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR] there were 409 terror attacks against township councillors and policemen between January and July.

And in an incident this week, the mayor of a black township and his six-year-old grand-daughter were wounded when a grenade was thrown through the window of their home at Queenstown.

"I don't know who was responsible, but the people demanding that I resign are ANC," said Mr. Welcome Ratsibe, 54.

SAIRR research shows that between October and December 1990, 402 black councillors resigned, citing intimidation as the reason.

The Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal [CAST] warned this week that intensified pressure was now being applied to force coloured and Indian councillors to resign and that this directive would soon include white councillors.

CAST president Moses Mayekiso said the speed of political change was too slow.

"We at CAST believe we have to get rid of the structures ourselves. If we don't, the process will take too long," he said.

The "resign" call has shocked white municipal officials.

Johannesburg mayor Willie van Rensburg said chaos would reign if CAST forced white councillors to resign: "Who is to take over the considerable duties that we do?"

Mr van Rensburg warned: "If attacked, we'll have to defend ourselves."

Vice-chairman of the Lenasia management committee Moosa Essop said: "I have been elected democratically and feel no need to stop helping the people of my ward."

### Intimidation Warned Against

MB2101205591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 21 Jan 91

[Text] Mr. Hernus Kriel, the minister of planning, provincial affairs and national housing, says any attempts by the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal [CAST] to destabilize local governments could lead to confrontation. Mr. Kriel was reacting to a threat from CAST that its attempts to destroy black, colored and Indian local government systems will be directed against white council members in the future. The chief assistant secretary of CAST, Mr. Cas Coovadia, explained why the organization called on white local governments to resign.

[Begin recording] [Coovadia in English] We have always been on record as saying that we consider all racially based and racially elected local government structures illegitimate, so it is simply a reiteration of our position and we reiterated that position because the campaign concentrated on black local authorities and colored and Indian management committees, and people were under the impression that it was only limited to those two structures. We reiterated a call about white local authorities [as heard] because we wanted to make it very clear that we do consider all racially based structures to be illegitimate. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Kriel] This is a disturbing development which can have very serious implications for the entire country. We cannot allow, in fact, no government can allow people to be intimidated into resigning after they have been legally elected. I think that they are looking for trouble and if this type of action is not curbed then there will, unfortunately, be trouble.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you receive any complaints in this regard from local councils?

[Kriel] No, not to date.

[Reporter] If any problems are experienced, what steps will be taken to protect councillors?

[Kriel] It is not a new development. We have anticipated this type of action and there are plans of action that we have devised to neutralize this type of action. I am sure that you understand why we do not want to publicize our plans beforehand. [end recording]

**CP Reacts to Threats**

*MB2201121991 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 22 Jan 91*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] says any harm, or damage done to white city, or town councillors will result in direct confrontation between the ANC [African National Congress] and the CP.

In a statement in Pretoria, the MP for Kuruman and CP spokesman on planning and provincial affairs, Mr. Jan Hoon, was responding to remarks by the Civic Association of Southern Transvaal, CAST, to the effect that in future the organization would exert pressure directly on white councils to force councillors to resign. Mr. Hoon said what was now needed was a proper contingency plan to ensure the safety of white councillors and their families.

The CP said it was concerned about what it called the continued blind confidence in negotiations with the ANC by the minister of planning, provincial affairs, and national housing, Mr. Hernus Kriel. Mr. Hoon said a serious warning to the ANC was needed now. He said it was time that the ANC observed this country's laws, and that the government should ensure that the organization's lawless actions were brought to an end.

**Action Termed 'Mass Intimidation'**

*MB2201173891 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 22 Jan 91*

[Text] Mr. Johan Scheepers, the deputy minister of law and order, says the police regard mass action directed against local government systems to be nothing less than mass intimidation which exceeds the bounds of legitimate democratic protest.

Mr. Scheepers said in a statement released in Cape Town that the elimination of intimidation was one of the priorities of the police and everything possible would be done to protect peace loving citizens. He said that the police would launch a concerted campaign against intimidation because law abiding citizens had, to an increasing extent, become the target of more intensive and orchestrated mass intimidation.

He said intimidation that involves mass mobilization has reached unacceptable high levels for the community as well as for the police. Mr. Scheepers said everyone has the right not to be intimidated and the majority of South Africans are expecting stern action to prevent this.

**CAST Official Comments**

*MB2301104391 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
23 Jan 91 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "Plan To Act Against Councils"]

[Text] A top anti-apartheid activist yesterday said no immediate action was planned against white local authorities although they were regarded as illegitimate.

Mr. Cas Coovadia, deputy secretary general of the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal, said all racially-based local government structures were illegitimate.

He said discussions were in progress with white local authorities to explore interim measures to replace present systems. "We do not want to create chaos and anarchy. But if they become intransigent or obstacles to reform, then we will take action," Coovadia said.

He also spoke out against Indian, coloured and black local authorities, whom he said were impeding "medium and long-term solutions in the townships".

"Our strategies are dictated by the situation in the townships."

Coovadia said the mass action campaign to force all Indian and coloured city and town councillors to resign would continue.

Letters, petitions, mass meetings, marches and boycotts would be used, he said.

Last week the South Western Management Committee laid charges of intimidation against seven members of the Eldorado Park Civic Association who called for committee members to resign.

**De Klerk Meets Farmers Union on Land Ownership**

*MB2201210191 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1800 GMT 22 Jan 91*

[Text] The government says it isn't planning on buying or acquiring agricultural land on a large scale from white farmers with a view to making it available to black farmers. State President F.W. de Klerk said in a statement today that the protection of private property was a cornerstone of the government's economic policy. This would be a guideline in legislation planned to eliminate discrimination on land ownership in South Africa.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Ossie Gibson] Mr. De Klerk's statement follows several hours of talks with the Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] which says it's against possible reallocation of agricultural land to black, Indian or colored farmers in the Transvaal. The president of the TAU, Mr. Dries Bruwer, said if this should happen it should at least take place in an orderly way and not merely be based on free market principles. Today's delegation is a second in a fortnight to meet President De Klerk for talks on land ownership following the announcement that the 1930 and 1936 Land Acts were to be revised to eliminate discrimination. In his statement Mr. De Klerk said it had become clear that there is unhappiness about a statement in London by the Development Bank of Southern Africa chief executive, Dr. Simon Brandt. He wanted to make it clear that these remarks had been incorrectly interpreted and that the possibility of arbitrary sequestration did not represent government policy, thinking or views. More talks between the government and organized farmers are expected to follow. [end recording]



### Police Ministry Denies Rights Group Accusations

MB2401073291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2344 GMT 23 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Jan 23 SAPA—The human rights organisation Africa Watch has accused South African security forces of fanning political violence, and has called for a judicial inquiry into alleged abuses and the purging of human rights violators from the security establishment.

In a 63-page report made public on Thursday [24 January], Africa Watch also said the government had not taken effective measures to halt the violence. It further warned the violence was likely to continue.

"South African [SA] Police have enhanced the violence by favouring the Inkatha side... in its struggle with the African National Congress and its allies," it charged.

But the Law and Order Ministry dismissed the report, saying it had been based on "untested, unverified and self-serving claims".

Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze, in a statement, said the report "is yet another concerted effort to vilify the SA Police".

The U.S.-based Africa Watch said it had compiled the dossier from testimonies of 40 South Africans from various areas in Natal and the Transvaal caught up in the conflict. [passage omitted]

Capt Kotze said the report lacked objectivity and was unbalanced regarding allegations against the SA Police.

"Africa Watch has obviously ignored freely available facts to balance their report," he said in a statement issued from Pretoria.

"Despite the pressure for reform from some elements in the state, the government has failed to deal effectively with the violence and the behaviour of the security forces," the Africa Watch report said.

"In order to pursue a peaceful resolution to the conflicts in Natal and the Transvaal townships, the Government of South Africa must first accept its own responsibility in perpetuating the violence."

Africa Watch called on President de Klerk to order a thorough probe into allegations of abuse and a "wholesale purge of human rights violators from the security apparatus".

And it urged the U.S. Government to maintain the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act until Pretoria had met all the conditions that would end human rights abuses.

In a rather bleak projection, the human rights group said the violence was not likely to abate, and said this prospect was disturbing.

"The possibility that a long-lasting ethnic conflict will develop out of the current situation in South Africa

cannot be ruled out and is one of the disturbing aspects of the violence," Africa Watch said.

### Police To Wear Camouflage To Avoid Attacks

MB2401062191 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2332 GMT 23 Jan 91

[Text] Pretoria Jan 23 SAPA—South African policemen will carry out their patrol duties in camouflage uniforms "whenever circumstances justify it", the SAP [South African Police] liaison department in Pretoria stated on Wednesday [23 January].

The statement noted that policemen in their blue uniforms were clearly identifiable targets during attacks on police patrols.

"Because the security of policemen is extremely important in society and to the SAP, members henceforth will wear camouflage uniforms on duty whenever circumstances justify this.

"It must be emphasised that the camouflage uniforms will only be worn to contribute to the safety of members."

The statement noted that attacks on police patrols in black areas had increased alarmingly over the past three months—and scores of SAP members had been killed and seriously injured in the process.

"The present tendency is for attackers to flatten the tyres of Casspir patrol vehicles by shooting the wheels, and thus neutralising the mobility of the vehicle.

"Thus the minute the policemen undertake action, they are clear targets to the enemy because of the blue uniform shirt, which at present is generally worn by the members. Thus any follow up action poses a great risk for members."

### Minister on Improved Access to Legal System

MB2401105291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in Afrikaans 2030 GMT 23 Jan 91

[Text] Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee says the government has made considerable progress in making the legal system more accessible to all at the local level. Steps are being taken to bring the administration of justice closer to communities.

The minister was reacting to a decision by the Alexandra Civic Organization [ACO] to legalize professional community courts in that residential area.

He called on the organization to work with the government in matters relating to the country's legal system.

[Begin reporter Veronica van der Westhuizen video recording] According to ACO Chairman Mr. Moses Mayekiso, the proposed community courts would be run on a professional basis. Training will be provided, and the services of advocates will be used. He said that community courts could be a solution to the problem of traditional courts, by which people are cruelly treated.

The ACO has also decided to pressure the Sandton city council into resigning, as the council is seen to be unwilling to merge with Alexandra township to share a common tax base. The council quotes Mr. Mayekiso as saying that the financial burden of running Alexandra is too high.

A Sandton council spokesman said that Mr. Mayekiso's statement was premature and inappropriate. He said that on 3 December the council had approved a resolution calling for Sandton to become a nonracial, open city as part of a greater metropolitan area.

#### **Government, ANC Form Joint Subcommittee**

*MB2301094391 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jan 91 p 5*

[Political correspondent Peter Fabricius report: "Govt-ANC (African National Congress) To Reassess Armed Actions"]

[Text] The Government and the ANC [African National Congress] have formed a new sub-committee in an attempt to resolve their serious differences over the ANC's agreement to suspend "armed actions and related activities."

The sub-committee was constituted in Pretoria at Monday's first meeting this year of the joint working group established under paragraph three of the Pretoria Minute.

The two sides disagree over what constitutes the "related action" which the ANC has agreed to suspend.

The ANC has so far resisted the Government's insistence that it should not only cease open hostilities but also end its campaign of mass action and recruiting and training for Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation MK, ANC military wing].

The Government is also pressing for the disarming of MK forces inside the country.

The disagreements in the working group led to a breakdown in its activities in November when both sides agreed to refer the problems to President de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

Sources close to the working group say there was no break-through at Monday's meeting.

But there was an apparent determination on both sides to accelerate the business of the group, which was supposed to have reported to its principals by September 15 last year.

MK chief of staff and head of the ANC delegation Chris Hani was not at Monday's meeting. The ANC said he was out of the country.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Colonel Steve van Rooyen said the meeting was frank and positive and the working group would meet again on February 5.

#### **ANC To Demand Nonracial Education Department**

*MB2301125191 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jan 91 p 1*

[Report by Edyth Bulbring and Tim Cohen: "ANC To Demand One Education Department"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] yesterday said it wanted to meet government before Parliament opened on February 1 to demand a single nonracial education department.

And the National Education Coordinating Committee (NECC) will hold an emergency national executive meeting to discuss the ANC's proposal.

ANC education head John Samuel confirmed the move and said the ANC would establish a group to meet government with concrete proposals before Parliament opened. The group would include educational and business organisations.

An extra-parliamentary source said the ANC asked the NECC to come up with proposals on a structure for a single education department.

The request has put the NECC under enormous pressure, the source said. Although the NECC has made this call for the past few years, it has not yet finalised details for such a department.

"We have been asked to do in eight days what should be done in five months," a source said yesterday.

Samuel said the unification of the education departments would be difficult but the process would be speeded up if the political decision was made this session.

He said at the very least financial arrangements could be made this session.

If the NECC decides to accept the ANC's proposal today, the organisation will have to go to the branches and regions of the NECC for a mandate to participate in talks with the ANC and government.

Samuel said he did not foresee difficulties with the proposal.

He declined to mention other organisations involved.

The government discussed changes to the education system at its Robben Island meeting at the weekend.

#### **ANC Youth Urge Vlok To Lift Sebokeng Curfew**

*MB2501070791 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] Youth League in Sebokeng has called for the minister of law and order, Adriaan Vlok, to lift the curfew in the township. It says the curfew merely provides freedom for vigilantes to roam the area and hunt down ANC supporters.

The ANC has also alleged the police are using the curfew as an excuse to harass residents. This is the latest in a series of accusations against the police by the Youth League since the funeral massacre in the township nearly two weeks ago.

Youth League spokesman S'Thembiso Radebe says he does not think the 12 people arrested in connection with the massacre are the real culprits.

#### **PAC, ANC Meet Over Munsieville Violence**

*MB2401071591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2302 GMT 23 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 23 SAPA—The regional representatives and Munsieville branch representatives of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the African National Congress [ANC] held a meeting in Kagiso on Tuesday [22 January], in an attempt to find means of eliminating the violence that has flared up between the two groups in Munsieville location near Roodepoort.

PAC spokesman Mr Basner Ngceba told SAPA that both parties had given their account of what led to the fighting, and both had committed themselves to eliminate its causes.

He said another meeting was set for Monday to discuss the nature of the problems and the steps that are to be taken to eliminate them.

Both the ANC and PAC have agreed to set up a joint violence monitoring committee of local and regional representatives, that will monitor and attempt to eliminate all violence in the township.

It was agreed that the PAC should return to the location unconditionally, and that both parties should respect the principle of political tolerance.

#### **PAC Secretary General Interviewed on Violence**

*MB1801183091 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1115 GMT 18 Jan 91*

[Interview with the Secretary General of the Pan Africanist Congress, Benny Alexander, by Steyn De Preyter in Johannesburg on the "Africa South" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The secretary general of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], Mr. Benny Alexander, says the political violence in South Africa can best be solved at grassroot level. Mr. Alexander is of the opinion that the leaders of the organization should send a clear signal to their members to show political tolerance. He said one of the main problems at the moment is gangsterism, which has led to the killing of 38 ANC [African National Congress] members at Sebokeng, south of Johannesburg, over this last weekend.

[Begin recording] [Alexander] I think that one has to agree with the ANC that the gangster problem has to be stamped out. That is absolutely so, there is no way one

can condone gangsterism, thuggery, harassment of the community and the liberation movements. If the police does not do something about it, we will have to do something about it, and therefore, the ANC is correct to want to take certain steps. There are two ways in which one can take steps: there is within the context of retribution and punishment, or in the context of rehabilitation, so one could have a different approach to the gangster problem. Unfortunately, the ANC's approach there was that they would go around with police pointing out the gangsters' homes and having a retributive, Western style approach to the problem and that made the gangsters feel they had to defend themselves against the ANC and would have to fight. It's very unfortunate but it led to that very unfortunate incident which the PAC had already strongly condemned. We believe still that maybe the ANC should change its approach. Maybe it should come with a more rehabilitative approach, try to get the gangsters closer, try to have them in meetings and try to change them around rather than to go and point them out.

[De Preyter] Is the ANC the only organization who is facing this problem?

[Alexander] The ANC is the only one facing the problem in the manner in which they face them. The whole community faces a problem of gangsterism including the PAC members as members of the community but our approach is different. We had a problem in Langa in the western Cape where we also had very rife gangsterism. We approached it differently. We called a mass meeting, we brought the gangsters there. They were fighting amongst themselves. They were harassing people and we discussed it with them. Today, because our approach had been rehabilitative, we find that some of those gangs are members of the PAC and members of the ANC and have left gangsterism completely. So, it depends on how you approach that problem but we all face that problem.

[De Preyter] [Words indistinct] political violence is once again on the increase in South Africa after it decreased dramatically towards the end of September-early October. How do you think should the whole problem of political violence be addressed?

[Alexander] Well, that's a very difficult question, how to address the problem. We hear leaders making statements for unity, statements against violence and so on, but we see nothing happening in real terms. We've seen agreements, written agreements, between the PAC and the ANC in Vosloorus. Between the ANC and Inkatha in Natal, between the ANC and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] in other parts and so on and so forth, but I believe that one has to look at the heart of the violence which is political intolerance. Unless that political intolerance is really addressed, I do not see how you are going to bring an end to the violence.

[De Preyter] Any suggestions how that could happen?

[Alexander] The PAC and the ANC and Azapo and Inkatha leaders can come together and draft documents,

but if the leadership of a section of those people directly involved confesses publicly that they have ill-discipline and they have members who do not respect what the leaders say then one wonders what would be the value of that agreement. It was not going to be interpreted properly and adhered to and respected by the members and implemented. So, it will be a very problematic thing. I think maybe it needs to start from the ground basis. You see, how we were successful with the Vosloorus violence, was because we did not come in as national leaders. We left the members who are directly involved to sit down and map out an agreement which was probably the most comprehensive violence-stopping agreement. We met at the offices of the South African Council of Churches. We brought our regional leaders in to merely supervise that discussion by the people who are directly involved, running around in Vosloorus and they themselves mapped out that. At the end of the day they respected it. It was implemented immediately and very successfully.

[De Preyter] But how can it be done on a national basis?

[Alexander] I think that the cause of the violence differs from place to place. In one place you'll find it's purely thuggery. In another point it is because somebody didn't want to go along with the other one's agreement on what mass action to take. On another point it could just be sheer intimidation. On another place [as heard] it might be something else. I think that because of the varied reasons for the violence in different places I think you would need to have maybe, an agreement addressing the problem differently in different parts. I do not see how a national agreement on a code of conduct would necessarily resolve or would act as a panacea for all the different manifestations of violence in the country at all.

[De Preyter] Do you think that a meeting of all the top leaders of all the top organizations could nevertheless send a signal to the memberships that now is the time to end the violence and now is the time to work for solutions?

[Alexander] Very definitely. We believe that if the leaders of national organizations can go beyond just merely making a press statement and actually form a front, that their members will have to form front committees and they will be structurally put together for specific issues, and that is why the PAC has in fact called for an establishment of a united front. We believe that to bring them structurally under some sort of discipline will be the way forward and will definitely lead to a solution.

#### **PAC Official on ANC; Membership Concerns**

MB2301105791 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
23 Jan 91 p 6

[Report on interview, in the "Focus" column, with Benny Desai, Pan-Africanist Congress western Cape representative by political correspondent Ismail Lagardien; place and date not given]

[Text] When the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] were banned in 1960, the

National Party government cut short the growth and expansion as well as the influence of both movements.

While the ANC was a mature 49-year-old, the PAC was a dapper 9-month-old baby that had raised enough hell to see them banned and most of its leadership interned.

Within the decade that followed, the PAC and ANC went into the political wilderness of exile where they were to stay for 30 years.

During the decades in exile, the ANC moved (financially) from strength to strength, ostensibly through largesse from the Soviet Union, presumably because of their close association with the South African Communist Party (SACP).

"They were revolutionary in Moscow and liberals in the West," Mr. Barney Desai of the PAC said in an interview this week.

Today the ANC is wooing the West, thus the generous bestowal of gifts, favours or money from these quarters in recent months. In the meantime the PAC is not receiving a fraction of the financial support that the ANC has enjoyed.

But he said, the PAC would remain stoic and uphold its principles and remain loyal to "the oppressed and dispossessed". The PAC will not seek an early or swift settlement "just for the sake of it", Desai said.

So, as the first year comes to an end, Desai explained, the PAC is re-establishing itself, and is in no particular hurry and will not make decisions "through secret and unmandated meetings" with Government.

Judging from the response that the ANC received from delegates to its National Consultative Conference, the leadership could be accused of acting in an undemocratic manner with regard to negotiations and secret meetings with Government.

"Nelson Mandela himself said (at the ANC's consultative conference last December) that the delegates had 'not a good word to say about the movement's National Executive Committee [NEC]'," Desai said.

The PAC will do everything in its power to avoid being accused of this by its followers.

"When (Dr. Gerrit) Viljoen invited us to negotiate, we put the question to our following on the ground, and we did not make a decision until it came from below," he said.

"Thus," continued Desai, "if you look at our achievements during this first year of our unbanning—and you must remember that we were only nine months old when we were banned—we are (broadly) much better shaped than ever.

"We have grown beyond our own expectations, despite the fact that our main rivals, the ANC, has had maximum media exposure," Desai said.



The ANC's "success" is largely a figleaf for Government and the white populace's need to have a kind of reasonable black that it can deal with.

Desai believes that Government sought a credible black group to negotiate with and one that would appease its electorate and make them feel that they could "salvage their privilege".

On another level, the unbanning of the ANC and PAC has lent both the opportunity to send its leadership back into the country to establish themselves, familiarise themselves with their constituency and to become public property as it were.

The ANC has scored points in this regard, but only to a degree, Desai warned.

"Seventy-five percent of the ANC's leadership has been involved in talks with Government.

"On the face of it they appear not to have spent as much time with their followers. If they had an election for the NEC as they suggested early last year, none of the NEC members would have been re-elected. "That is why they cancelled their national congress and replaced it with a national consultative congress last year.

"We on the other hand held a congress and a new leadership was elected. And the fact that we could do it and they not is a damning indictment on their leadership. They have ignored their followers," Desai said.

Desai said that he doubted that the ANC had actually reached its target of a million members by the end of last year.

He said that the PAC had never had the resources that its rival enjoyed.

"Therefore, you judge our progress by our resources," he said.

The PAC, he said, would continue seeking the veto of the people when it makes decisions. It will not be cajoled into seeking a speedy settlement to the detriment of democracy.

The PAC agrees that sooner rather than later, the people of South Africa would like to see a democratic government in control, but is cautious and has warned against forsaking the profound principles of true democracy in favour of a speedy settlement. "There is no getting around the democratic process. We should guard against a mad rush into an ad hoc, patched up democracy.

"This generation is charged with breaking with the past and laying solid foundations for the future.

"Therefore we are in need of a constitution that embodies the aspirations and wishes of our people and that will benefit posterity," Desai said.

Effectively the PAC has had less than two years to organise itself legally. And during the exile years and in the last year it has lost its most influential leadership.

The founder of the PAC, Mr. Robert Sobukwe, died in 1977, Nyati Pokela another stalwart of Africanism died in 1989 and last year, the president of the PAC, Zephania Mothopeng, died.

"But we have emerged strong and shall continue to build our movement," Desai said.

### **Slovo: CP To Be Banned if Racism Maintained**

*MB2001092291 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 20 Jan 91 p 2*

[Belede Mazwai report: "Slovo Warns: Conservative Party Would Be Banned"]

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] would be banned in a new South Africa if it continued to embrace racism according to Communist Party boss Joe Slovo.

He said yesterday that under the new constitution promoting racism would be a criminal offence, which would mean political organisations such as the Conservative Party would be outlawed.

Reacting to a comment from the floor during a debate—"Security Legislation under a new Constitution"—between Mr. Slovo, executive member of the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party], and Professor John Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, that a decision to criminalise racism would mean political parties such as the Conservative Party would have no place in the "new South Africa," Mr. Slovo answered: "So be it."

Professor Dugard said he found the ANC draft constitution utopian and too general. His major concern was issues pertaining to emergency rule, which he felt had not been sufficiently addressed.

Mr. Slovo said the ANC left the emergency rule to the decision of the representatives of the people at the time of the crisis.

Both speakers expressed fears in investing excessive powers in the executive, as they recognised the potential for the state to abuse power.

The two men, in their search to find a new constitutional formula disagreed fundamentally on how explicit the constitution should be.

Professor Dugard felt certain issues in the Bill of Rights should be immutable while Mr. Slovo argued that there could be instances where certain rights might need to be altered.

—Dr. Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said it looked as if the ANC/SACP was intent on "denying my people their very existence."

"I belong to a particular people and believe in the right of existence of other races and their right to self-determination," he said.

**Slovo Says State Economic Intervention Necessary***MB2201092791 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
22 Jan 91 p 9*

[Esamare Van der Merwe report: "State Intervention Necessary"]

[Text] State intervention in the economy was not necessarily the long-term economic solution for South Africa, but should serve as the essential catalyst to address the destruction caused by apartheid, SACP [South African Communist Party] general secretary Joe Slovo said yesterday.

Large-scale state "leadership" was the only way in which historic injustices and economic imbalances could be addressed as quickly as possible—a step which was needed to ensure stability in the country.

Mr. Slovo was participating in a historic two-hour debate, organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa [IDASA], with Org Marais, the Deputy Minister of Finance, and Harry Schwarz, the former Democratic Party finance spokesman who will soon become South Africa's ambassador in Washington.

Mr. Slovo argued that massive state intervention had put countries such as Italy and France on the road of economic recovery after World War 2.

Confronted with the argument that those countries had since reverted to market economies, he said that this had only been possible after successful State intervention.

Affirmative action to address racial imbalances would not be taken by market forces, which were primarily motivated by profit.

Acknowledging that the "liberation movements" had for years not addressed themselves to detailed economic proposals, he said that intervention could take many forms, including selective fiscal measures, nationalisation, land redistribution programmes, and joint enterprises between the State and the private sector.

The SACP's programme excluded the word "nationalisation" because the mere transfer of enterprise would not necessarily transform the economy or improve the lives of the country's workers.

Using the pending repeal of the Land Acts as an example, Mr. Slovo said: "In the months after the repeal of the Land Acts, 87 percent of the land will still be in white hands."

His call for state-initiated repossession programmes, to allow blacks to take advantage of the scrapping of discriminatory laws, was supported by the chairman of IDASA's board of trustees, Dr. Ntatho Motlana, who chaired the debate.

Dr. Marais, twice questioned on this matter, did not directly respond. He reiterated the Government's stance that the redistribution of land should be based on the principle of private ownership.

Mr. Schwarz argued that land redistribution did not necessitate the dispossession of existing white farmers. Available land resources, which were currently not being utilised, could be used for repossession schemes.

Mr. Schwarz argued that fiscal measures such as taxation would sufficiently address economic imbalances.

This was echoed by Dr. Marais, who said: "Through fiscal measures, we will have more money to uplift all our people."

Dr. Marais conceded "market failures" in the current economy, but said the primary goal was to develop "a market economy with a better assignment of resources."

He told Mr. Slovo: "You want to give politicians and civil servants the role of the markets, and that is dangerous."

**DP: Demonstration Ban Could Affect Negotiations***MB2301195791 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1845 GMT 23 Jan 91*

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] says that banning mass protest action could have serious consequences for the process of negotiation.

The party's spokesman on law and order, Mr. Jan van Eck, said in a statement released in Cape Town, that a statement in this regard by the deputy minister of law and order, Mr. Johan Scheepers, showed a lack of knowledge of democracy.

Mr. Scheepers had said that the police saw certain forms of mass action, aimed at removing legally elected local authorities, as mass intimidation, and that this action transgressed the boundaries of accepted forms of protest in a democracy.

Mr. Van Eck said the government had forced certain structures onto black people who saw these structures as undemocratic. He said the DP believed that steps to retain these structures had led to conflict in black towns and to the call for mass protests.

**Constituent Assembly Not Seen as Solution***MB2401121791 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 24 Jan 91 p 3*

[Report by Lesley Lambert: "Constituent Assembly 'Not The Answer for SA'"]

[Text] Cape Town—Former PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader and IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] director Van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday the constituent assembly demanded by the ANC [African National Congress] and others would not solve the problems of SA's [South Africa] political transition as it had in Namibia.

Addressing a Cape Town Chamber of Commerce lunch, he also said the ANC was not yet ready to negotiate and still

had to resolve many internal organisational dilemmas associated with the sudden transition from being a liberation movement to a legal political contestant.

Slabbert, who has been tipped as an independent facilitator in negotiations, welcomed the ANC's proposal for, and government's approval of, a multiparty conference to clear the way for a post-apartheid constitution.

But he warned that circumstances that had made a constituent assembly appropriate as an interim political mechanism in Namibia did not exist in SA.

Namibia had had an external agent, UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group], monitoring the transition. there had been no "de facto regime" called upon to divest itself of power and the problem of instability had been removed from the political arena.

"There is no clear-cut agenda for the transition in SA.

"Our transition may be more complex and painful but we have the opportunity of dealing with problems that other countries ignored and of achieving greater success in resolving the central issue of conflict," Slabbert said.

He said a multiparty conference would help to avoid a deadlock in negotiations over a constituent assembly.

It would also open up debate on a legitimate point raised by the demand for a constituent assembly—the maintenance of popular support during the process of transition.

"How do we create popular support for the interim steps we adopt as we move away from domination en route to an agreed and acceptable outcome?

"A multiparty conference provides an opportunity to talk about all the issues—not just constitutional—which will contribute to a climate that will make negotiations possible," Slabbert said.

He said there was already a convergence of thinking among political opponents on issues such as a democratic constitution, a market economy that would grow but also provide for people's needs and a legal system that would protect civil liberties.

But, there was much more clarity about these goals than about the means of achieving them, Slabbert said.

He warned that successful negotiations and economic recovery and growth depended heavily on the resolution of violence.

### Civics To Eliminate Identification With ANC

MB2101112391 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 21 Jan 91 p 2

[Report by Wilson Zwane: "Civics 'Too Closely' Identified With ANC"]

[Text] The civic association movement was attempting to shake off its identification with "congress orientated"

organisations including the ANC [African National Congress] in a bid to attract more supporters, said Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (CAST) assistant general-secretary Cas Coovadia.

Coovadia said in an interview the involvement of civic associations in political issues had led to them being identified with the congress movement, particularly the ANC.

"The civic association movement was formed by concerned groupings, with the logistical assistance from the congress movement, particularly from the UDF [United Democratic Front]. These structures were formed to tackle civic issues, such as housing, education, transport and general living conditions in the townships.

"But as the civics were formed when organisations such as the ANC were still banned, they were then forced to play a political role. After all, civic issues are closely linked with political ones.

"In the process, however, the civic issues took a back seat to political ones and the civic association movement was identified with the congress movement."

This was a stumbling block to the civics' aim of articulating grassroots problems faced by all township residents as certain sections felt they were not represented Coovadia said.

"Now that previously banned organisations have been unbanned, the civics can concentrate on civic issues. To do so they will need the participation of all township residents. That is why we are trying to divest ourselves of our congress-orientated background.

"It is not that we are not proud of our congress-orientated background. On the contrary. But the civics cannot claim to be mass-based if they are only open to the ANC," Coovadia said.

The civic association movement emerged in the early 1980's and its formation was mandated by the people, Coovadia said.

He said there were plans in the pipeline to hold a national consultative conference of civic associations in the near future to discuss the possible launching of a national civic body.

### South African Press Review for 25 Jan

MB2501111391

[Editorial Report]

### THE CITIZEN

ANC Proceeds With Own Agenda—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 January in its page 6 editorial says the future of local authorities is a matter that "must be part of the negotiations for a new constitution." "Since the government has admitted the need to change the local authority system, the radicals should await the negotiations instead of trying to kill off the system—and

good race relations." THE CITIZEN does not believe the African National Congress (ANC) is listening to the government because "it is proceeding with its own agenda, which is on classic revolutionary lines, namely, to mobilise the masses while destroying the existing structures and making the country ungovernable."

#### THE STAR

Call for Amelioration of Black Schooling—"While the Government, private sector and political organisations continue to disagree over who is responsible for education, valuable opportunities to ameliorate decades of neglect are being squandered, leaving black schooling to lurch from one crisis to the next," claims a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 January. "A growing mass of idle, unemployable illiterates whose rising expectations are continually frustrated is in no one's interest."

#### SOWETAN

Call To Investigate 'Hit Squads'—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 January in a page 6 editorial agrees with the ANC call on the government to re-open investigations into "hit squads." Whoever was behind the "hit squads" "mounted acts of great brutality against, mostly black, political activists. There is great suspicion that similar activities are still going on, perhaps even behind the back of President F.W. de Klerk. He would do himself and the country a great favour if he used Kriegler's findings as an excuse to look at the whole business again."

#### CAPE TIMES

Mandela-Buthelezi Meeting 'Long Overdue'—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 18 January in a page 6 editorial welcomes the proposed Mandela-Buthelezi meeting on the 29th of January. "The time for such a gesture is long overdue. Bloody competition for political turf has cost more than 5,000 lives." The paper urges the two leaders to adopt a "joint public disavowal of violent means or intimidation to achieve political ends, undertaking that any of their members who breach such an agreement be subject to the strictest disciplinary measures."

#### NEW NATION

ANC, PAC Prisoners Argue for POW Status—"It should hardly be surprising" when "captured combatants of the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] argue that, because they are involved in a just struggle, waged by internationally-recognised liberation movements against a racist state, they should be granted POW status," explains the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 25-31 January. "Instead the South African Government continues to parade cadres as criminals held under the Internal Security Act, the Arms and Ammunitions Act or the Explosives Act." The South African Government continues to "hold POW's"

on "death row." If Iraq's Saddam Husayn is "arraigned, so must those responsible for the war crimes in South Africa."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

Challenge for Environment Minister—"Shocking details about irresponsible dumping of medical refuse and toxic waste, revealed this week by Earthlife Africa, presented Environment Minister Louis Pienaar with his first major challenge since being appointed to this sensitive post in November last year," notes a page 30 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 25-31 January. The South African public "is becoming highly sensitive to evidence that the country's environment has been seriously degraded by decades of official neglect and inadequate state protection." Therefore, the minister has to act "quickly" to redress the situation, or his new seat "may become extremely uncomfortable more quickly than he imaged."

#### TRANSVALER

Gulf Successes Due To U.S. Technology, Preparedness—The Allied forces' "success" in the Gulf war is mainly due to the United State's "advanced technology and readiness for battle," notes Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 21 January in a page 8 editorial. The "worrying question" is whether the coalition will remain intact. "Iraq will do its best to remove the Arab countries from the coalition. There is already tension and recalcitrance, and the Mohammedan world is incited by fanatic fundamentalists against the United States."

Mandela-Buthelezi Meeting 'A Start'—A second editorial on the same page remarks that a meeting between Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi will not suddenly bring peace among their followers. "A start has to be made somewhere. It is in any case incomprehensible that they have not yet met face to face." "Naturally there are shortcomings" on both the ANC and Inkatha sides which "can be put right by the well-meaning leaders and the joint approach should work its way down to their followers."

#### BEELD

ANC Bedevils Peaceful Talks Climate—"The ANC and its stooge organizations are deliberately bedeviling any climate for peaceful negotiations," declares Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 22 January in a page 12 editorial. Mandela has threatened "for the umpteenth time, that the ANC would take over power in South Africa by violent means." "It is time the ANC and its sympathizers review their political methods. The political heaven they promise their followers through emotional slogans does not exist. It can also not be achieved violently."



### Angola Delegation Discusses Possible Trade Ties

MB2301102891 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1953 GMT 22 Jan 91

[Text] Harare, 22/01 (ANGOP)—Angolan and South African delegations met in Pretoria on Monday [21 January] to discuss the establishment of trade relations between the two countries.

The Angolan delegation was led by Deputy Petroleum Minister Desiderio Costa, and the South African delegation by Dawie de Villiers, mineral and energy affairs minister.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting described the talks between the two sides as "constructive," and expressed their optimism about an early establishment of trade links.

The communique adds that "with the fulfillment of the Angolan peace process, there will be opportunities to establish trade exchanges and to normalize mutual relations."

The Angolan delegation, which has been in South Africa since 17 January, was invited to that country by the South African Government. The visit is in response to a visit made by the South African mineral and energy affairs minister to Angola in December 1990.

During its stay in South Africa, the Angolan delegation is scheduled to meet entrepreneurs, businessmen, and economic agents to examine and identify possible areas of investment in Angola.

An Endiama [Angola National Diamond Enterprise] delegation arrived in Johannesburg on the same day to sign a sales agreement with "De Beers," its South African counterpart.

The two companies had discussed an agreement to sell Angolan diamonds worth \$50 million.

### Taiwan's Foreign Minister Arrives in Pretoria

OW2001190791 Taipei CNA in English 1539 GMT  
20 Jan 91

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan. 20 (CNA)—Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China Frederick F. Chien arrived in Pretoria, South Africa, Saturday after a three-day visit to Swaziland.

During his five-day visit, he will meet with South African President F.W. de Klerk, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, Director General of the South Africa Foundation Kurt von Schirnding, mayors of Johannesburg and Cape Town, and leading overseas Chinese.

He will also sign an agreement, under which the Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China will extend a loan of [figure indistinct] million U.S. dollars to South Africa's Industrial Development Corporation.

### To Meet De Klerk

MB2101061491 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 21 Jan 91

[Text] The foreign minister of the Republic of China, Dr. Frederick Chien, has said he will discuss aid projects for South Africa with government leaders when they meet tomorrow.

The South African delegation will be led by the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk.

Dr. Chien will sign a contract tomorrow in terms of which the Export-Import Bank of China will extend a loan of about 150 million rands to the Industrial Development Corporation at an interest rate of 7.75 percent.

Dr. Chien said his schedule was too tight to meet the leaders of the African National Congress and other liberation movements.

### Loan Agreement To Boost Trade

MB2201172891 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 22 Jan 91

[Text] South Africa and the Republic of China have signed a 150 million Rand [R] loan agreement which both the governments regard as the beginning of increased trade.

In terms of the agreement the Export-Import Bank of China will lend the Industrial Development Corporation R 150 million at 7.75 percent interest. The money will enable South Africa to import capital goods from the Republic of China.

After signing the agreement in Cape Town today the foreign minister of Taiwan, Dr. Frederick Chien, said his government has absolute confidence in the economic and political future of South Africa. Dr. Chien said that the agreement would enhance the future growth of trade and investment between the two countries.

Also speaking after the signing of the agreement, the South African minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said the loan agreement was significant and would help South Africa to enter the international manufacturing market.

### Chien Meets De Klerk

OW2301224891 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 23 Jan 91

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Fredrick Chien, currently on a visit to Swaziland and South Africa, on Tuesday afternoon met with South African President F. W. de Klerk and gave him a letter from ROC [Republic of China] President Li Teng-hui inviting the South African head of state to visit the ROC.

In addition, Chien also carried with him a contract concerning a bank loan. The ROC loan to South Africa will be to the African nation's Industrial Development Company and it totals \$16 million.

On this visit, Chien formally invited the South African President to visit Taiwan and hoped that De Klerk could visit in April.

Chien also spoke with ranking South African officials on public development projects in their country and possible ROC investment in South Africa's petrochemical industry.

### **Pik Botha Reviews East European Representation**

*MB2401122691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1203 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 24 SAPA—South Africa would shortly open representative offices in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Thursday [24 January].

He said heads of mission and staff for the offices were in the process of being appointed from the ranks of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The broadening of South Africa's official representation in Central Europe follows visits by Mr Botha to the region last year.

Consular services would be available from the four missions shortly, while trade and industry officials would also be appointed to the offices.

### **United Nations, Groups To Hold Talks on Exiles**

*MB2401090991 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0800 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] The United Nations is to become involved in discussions on the repatriation of South African exiles.

The UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] will meet with Frontline States' representatives, officials of the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and BCM [Black Consciousness Movement], and the South African committee coordinating repatriation efforts, in Harare next month. Church groups will also take part.

The South African Government has said it will not allow the UNHCR to operate within the country, as it would compromise South Africa's sovereignty, but it will allow a role outside South Africa's borders.

One of the main tasks of the conference is likely to be fund-raising. The South African Government has already drawn up detailed guidelines for the health and welfare of the estimated 40,000 exiles expected to return over the next few months.

### **Poland To Build Two Container Vessels**

*MB2401115591 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 24 Jan 91 pp 1,2*

[Unattributed report: "Poland To Build SA Ships"]

[Text] Durban's Unicorn Shipping Lines has placed a R [rand] 20 m [million] order for two container vessels to

be built in Poland, where subsidies and incentives mean a saving of about R50m on the cost of having them locally built.

This is the first Unicorn order which has not gone to local shipyards. The vessels are being purchased from a German company which has placed the order with Poland's Szczecin yard.

Unicorn said in a statement yesterday favourable financing and the fact that local shipbuilding yards were booked up. [sentence as published]

Our Durban correspondent reports that the 12,100 ton deadweight vessels carry 610 containers and up to 10 passengers on the coastal route between Durban and Walvis Bay.

Unicorn MD [Managing Director] Mike Meehan said in Durban yesterday two vessels serving the route—the Berg and Breede—would be sold and the rest of the purchase price financed by a consortium of European bankers who would deal with a German intermediary who had placed the shipping order.

A Polish builder was chosen because the vessels would probably have cost about R170m if built in SA [South Africa].

Foreign shipping lines had a considerable advantage through subsidised steel prices and export incentives which local shipping lines did not enjoy.

Meehan said he was not "very comfortable" with the situation.

Delivery was expected in the last half of 1993.

There would probably be more SA [South African] contracts for overseas ship-builders soon.

Unicorn had options to build two more ships in Poland, and Safmarine, which already had a ship under construction in Eastern Europe, would soon have to think of replacing some of its older vessels, he said.

The interim arrangements following sale of the Berg and Breede will see the use of the two multi-purpose vessels—the Swakop and Kuiseb—with chartered vessels while the decks of the roll-on roll-off ships—the Border and Barrier—will be strengthened.

The new vessels were designed by the Rickmers Werft and are the RW 49 design.

The main engines will be designed by Man-Burmeister & Wain and built under licence in Poland.

The engines will use low grade oil and the spillage for generating steam.

Meehan said they had been able to build five passenger cabins at a nominal extra cost and this service, begun in May 1989, would offer a three day coastal trip to Cape Town at competitive prices.

Unicorn's SA liner division executive director Capt. Dave de Wet said he expected a population growth in the coastal areas of 5 percent a year. Even if this was concentrated in the poorer communities it would be reflected in "basic" cargoes of sugar and maize.

He said that they would have to lift their charges "soon".

Sea transport to the coastal ports was already competitive and would remain so especially as steps had been taken to reduce cargo damage.

#### \* Apartheid's Effect on Economic Growth Assessed

91AF0380A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
2 Nov 90 p 5

[Article by Nick Barnardt, chief economist for Bankorp: "Apartheid Curbed Productivity So Much"]

[Text] The system of statutory and institutional racial discrimination—also known as "apartheid"—which was implemented at the social, economic, and political levels in South Africa during the 20th century, was a major factor in the weak productivity of the economy and the country's comparative international decline in recent decades, as was described in the previous issue.

The cumulative economic "costs of apartheid" are in many ways immeasurable, but undoubtedly very great and multidimensional in nature. One aspect of this is the growing protest it has generated among the country's black population—including actions such as labor disturbances and consumer boycotts which produced direct economic costs.

This general unrest and the violence which regularly flared up—together with the war waged with growing intensity by organizations such as SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the ANC [African National Congress] against the South African state—also made major security expenses and the unproductive use of manpower necessary. The spiral of protests and conflict has also already had a major negative impact on the confidence of business and foreign investors and on firm investments—and could provoke a serious capital drain and the emigration of trained individuals.

Apartheid also elicited hostile economic actions by foreign countries. The harmful effects of this on South Africa were dealt with in a previous issue. In brief, it has limited the economic growth pattern over the past five years from a possible 4 percent to only 2 percent. Some analysts have estimated these costs even higher, and have stressed the manner in which sanctions and the fear of sanctions over decades have led to the "uneconomic"

investment of billions of rands in strategic and import-replacing enterprises—which resulted in serious losses in potential productivity and welfare.

The premium South Africa has had to pay over the last 10 years for imported oil as a result of the international oil boycott, has also run into billions of rands.

The most damaging dimension of apartheid however was the limiting impact such aspects as job reservations, influx control, the denial of business initiatives, limitations on labor mobility, and inferior education have had on the productivity, motivation, and business participation of the black population.

Three quarters of the country's labor force has for decades been forbidden to make progress beyond certain occupational levels, been denied the privilege of property ownership in the city as well as home ownership, been prevented from building up capital, and effectively been forbidden to demonstrate initiative, to establish enterprises, and to do business.

The single most important problem was the large-scale neglect of black education and training.

The long-term consequence of this is a serious structural shortage of top-level manpower and an underlying productivity problem in the South African economy. Demographic experts have calculated that less than 10 percent of the South African labor force currently consists of top-level manpower, compared with nearly 25 percent in Western countries. This is the major reason for the fact that the productivity of the South African labor force over the past 20 years has only increased by 40 percent—compared to 75 percent in Great Britain, 100 percent in Italy, 125 percent in Taiwan, and 275 percent in South Korea.

As a result, the overall productivity and prosperity of the South African economy have suffered, which is reflected in the fact that the joint productivity of capital and labor was lower in 1987 than in 1970—and in the associated stagnation in South Africa's exports of manufactured products, except for weapons, in the 1970's and 80's. South Africa has learned an expensive lesson: no country can afford to hamstring the training, initiative, economic participation, and productivity of three-quarters of its labor force—and still expect to be able to compete at the international level.

Even though recently, in many respects, the apartheid system has been dismantled and will, perhaps shortly, be completely a thing of the past, it has left behind a legacy of structural economic problems which provides major challenges for the country. One of them is acute poverty and an extremely skewed distribution of incomes and wealth. More on this subject next week.

## Angola

### KUP Predicts MPLA Would Lose Elections

*MB2201132791 (Clandestine) KUP in English  
to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 22 Jan 91*

[Unattributed commentary: "There is No Time To Dim the Burning Beard. His Godfather's Has Already Caught Fire"]

[Text] [No dateline as received] If the defeat of the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] in Cape Verde frustrated the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] leaders, then the imminent defeat of MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe] in Sao Tome and Principe, according to the first estimates, will leave Futungo de Belas no room of hope as to a chance of winning the coming elections in our country.

Just like in Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe, the incapable MPLA leaders and hangmen who have for 15 years done nothing but plunge our country into the agony of despair, misery, intolerance, hatred and malgoverning, will not be allowed to remain in power. They should not doubt about this.

The people of Angola who have suffered in flesh the hardships of 15 uninterrupted years of war imposed upon on them by the MPLA due to the inordinate ambition of its leaders, will never allow these stooges to continue leading the destiny of this country. They have been a shame for 15 years.

They took power by force of arms and with the help of the foreign Cuban forces. They confiscated the people's property and nationalised everything. They implanted a police regime never seen before in the history of Africa, having even adopted Nazi methods of public executions on Angolan patriots as happened in Lobito, Luanda, Huambo, Malange, Benguela, Luena, Ndalatondo, Bie, Uige, etc.

Due to their incapacity to rule and corrupt character, they establish the Candonga [black market] system and encouraged corruption and theft. It is no wonder that the country today finds itself in financial, monetary and foreign debt problems, including the balance of supply and demand.

Hard-core puppet Eduardo dos Santos attempts to change the image of the MPLA and the government of the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] are evidently a failure for obvious reasons.

It has been 15 years of malgoverning and totalitarianism that characterise the MPLA and its government. Whether it changes jackets, in whatever manner, the MPLA will still remain the MPLA that has scandalously ruled, corrupted and stolen in Angola. And the MPLA leaders, new or old, will never know how to solve people's problems.

Howe many years have passed since Dr. Agostinho Neto launched the words of order the most important is to solve the people's problems? [sentence as received] Or have they solved the people's problems? On the contrary, what they did is to multiply them.

They can deceive no one and for this reason they will have no time to dim the burning beard. In fact, the beard of their godfather in Sao Tome has already caught fire.

Mobilised around UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and always following President Savimbi, the Angolan people will be able to honor the true history of this nation and immortalise the historic deeds of Ginga, Ekuikui, Muachiyavua, Mandume and others.

The victory of liberty and democracy in Angola is guaranteed [words indistinct] all we have to do now is to reinforce our unity and cohesion around Dr. Savimbi.

### MPLA's Chances in Fair Elections Questioned

*MB2201184091 (Clandestine) KUP in English  
to Southern and Central Africa 1615 GMT 22 Jan 91*

[Unattributed commentary: "Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Hostilities"]

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday, Jan 22—The "Popular" Movement for the Liberation of Angola MPLA realized its unpopularity amongst the people when the colonial Portuguese Government abandoned the country that it had to be installed into power by thousands of Cuban mercenaries instead of being elected by the people through the ballot box. [sentence as received]

For the past 15 years of the imposition of the illegal MPLA rule, the Luanda regime's armed forces and its secret police, MINSE have tried to force the population to submit to suppression and exploitation.

A number of methods intended to suppress the will of the majority of the people have been used. They include massacres, arbitrary arrests and imprisonments without trials, torture, rape, forced cheap labour, food and water poisoning as well as deliberate starving of innocent people.

The Luanda government would like to continue to rule Angolans at all costs regardless of subjecting the people to death and misery.

In his New Year message, the MPLA President Eduardo dos Santos claimed his party and government will work toward achieving economic and political reforms for the benefit of the citizens.

However, the sweet-sounding words are in sharp contrast with what the country has witnessed just over the past three weeks. At least fifty (50) innocent civilians have been assassinated in forced conscriptions of troops, looting, rape, destruction of houses, crops and abductions carried out by the MPLA army, FAPLA [People's



Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], and the secret police, MINSE, across the country.

These atrocities, which have victimised men, women, children, traditional chiefs and religious leaders, occurred in Kahala, Huambo, Kanjala-Benguela, Ndundo, Lunda, Luso (Luena) - Moxico, Nyunya, Kamela, Katavola, Chisamba-Bie, Kamulemba - Huila, and Belize in Cabinda Province. more than 150 other Angolans have been publicly executed by MPLA's firing squads in many cities, towns and villages between 1975 and 1990.

In the face of continued killings and harassment of the population by the MPLA authorities, it is doubtful that the Luanda regime can expect to be voted into the next government even if it were allowed more time in which to prepare itself for free and fair democratic multi-party election.

#### **Cape Verde, Sao Tome Democratic Gains Viewed**

*MB2201182391 (Clandestine) KUP in English  
to Southern and Central Africa 1610 GMT 22 Jan 91*

[Unattributed commentary: "Democratic Forces Gain Ground in Africa"]

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday 22 January.....The walls of dictatorship in Africa have begun tumbling down, in different parts of the continent: totalitarian, repressive and corrupt regimes which for years have held their people hostage are being booted out of power by the people in multiparty democratic elections.

Everywhere, people are clamouring for real democratic change which will usher in a new era of freedom, progress and development on our continent. These winds of democratic change in Africa have gained momentum since the beginning of this year. Already, democratic forces in Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe, two former Portuguese colonies, have doubtlessly set the precedent, inflicting heavy electoral defeats on the ruling parties which have selfishly monopolised power in these countries since the attainment of independence, PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] and the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe], respectively. During their chaotic reign, both the PAICV and the MLSTP have not only brutally repressed their own people, but they have also ruined their economies due to unchecked official corruption.

In Cape Verde, the opposition party, MPD [Movement for Democracy] led by Dr Carlos Veiga, won more than 70 percent of the popular vote in elections held on January 13, bringing to an end 16 years of one-party rule by the PAICV. The results of the elections, which gave an overwhelming majority of seats to the opposition party, was a clear message for change from the Cape Verdian people.

Last Sunday, the people of Sao Tome and Principe which is situated off the Angolan coast, said no to a continuation of repression and economic ruin by president Pinto da Costa's MLSTP party in the first ever legislature multiparty elections in the country in which the Democratic Convergence Party won 30 of the 55 contested seats.

Years of misrule and corruption by the MLSTP regime during which no opposition whatsoever was allowed, have thus received the deserving disapproval of the Sao Tomean people.

In 1977, the illegitimate and unpopular MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] regime in Angola had rushed an estimated 1,300 MPLA troops to Sao Tome and Principe to help president Pinto da Costa remain in power in the face of widespread discontent in his country. Thus, besides its criminal rule in Angola, the puppet Luanda regime is an active accomplice in the misery and hardships which the Sao Tomean people have been subjected to for many years, in a desperate bid to save its own beleaguered and unpopular regime imposed in power in Luanda by thousands of Cuban troops.

With the victory of democracy in Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe, the focus now turns to our country in Angola, where UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has been relentlessly spearheading the Angolan peoples heroic struggle for freedom, multiparty democracy, social justice and free and fair elections as opposed to the tyrannical, corrupt and blood-thirsty MPLA regime.

Despite numerous manoeuvres aimed at blocking the winds of democracy from sweeping through Angola, the Angolan people are determined to attain and consolidate freedom, democracy and free and fair elections for which UNITA has been tirelessly fighting for over two decades. UNITA is confident of winning with an overwhelming majority free and fair elections in Angola because we have the solid and unflinching support of the Angolan people who see in UNITA the sole defender of their genuine interests and aspirations.

The Angolan people are fed up with repression, misrule and corruption and inefficiency by the MPLA regime which have caused so much death, suffering and misery in the country.

As far as Angolans are concerned president Savimbi and UNITA are the only guarantee of genuine democracy in Angola. It is time the MPLA bent to the will of the people by giving them a say in their own affairs through free and fair internationally verified elections this year.

**MPLA Allegedly Burns Down Houses in Lunda***MB2301202691 (Clandestine) KUP in English  
to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 23 Jan 91*

[Text] Jamba, Wed. January, 23.....MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops stationed in the diamond-rich northeastern Angolan province of Lunda are reported to have resorted to burning down houses belonging to the civilian population in order to force them into military concentration centres.

Reports from the area say that the Luanda government has so far set up several concentration centres in the province but the local population is reluctant to go and live (?there) fearing hunger and lack of adequate health facilities as had happened in the past.

The authorities have over the past few days begun burning down houses belonging to the villagers in order to force residents to move into the concentration centres. The campaign has been centered around the Alto Cuila area but is expected to extend to other regions in the province.

Military concentration centres have been part of the campaign employed by the MPLA government for many years to try and keep tight control over the population whom they suspect of supporting UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Having been removed from their farms, large numbers of people rounded up in such programmes and taken to the centers end up dying from hunger and frequent outbreaks of epidemic diseases due to inadequate medical and sanitation facilities.

MPLA troops also often deliberately mine the outskirts of the centres to prevent those inside from escaping and returning to their home villages.

**Namibia's Nujoma Ends Visit; Communique Issued***MB2501192491 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 24 Jan 91*

["Final communique" issued at the end of Namibian President Sam Nujoma's visit to Angola, in Luanda on 24 January—read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, and president of the People's Republic of Angola, His Excellency Sam Nujoma, chairman of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and president of the Republic of Namibia, made an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola (?from 21 to 24 January) 1991.

During the official talks the two heads of state informed each other about the (?political) situation in their respective countries, and reviewed bilateral relations. The two heads of state exchanged viewpoints on southern African

issues, and the international political (?and economic) situation, particularly the conflict in the Gulf.

On the situation in Angola, the Angolan head of state informed his counterpart about the ongoing political and economic reforms, the internal peace process, as well as the outcome of the meeting held in Washington in December between the USSR, the United States, and Portugal, and the interested Angolan sides, and the contribution of that meeting to the important developments achieved at the recent meeting in Portugal, the documents of which represent an acceptable basis to reach a cease-fire accord at the next round of talks.

The Angolan head of state noted that, despite the sincere efforts made by government to find a peaceful solution, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] continues to step up its military activities, and to raise artificial obstacles, which is inconsistent with its public posture supposedly favoring peace.

In this context, the two heads of state condemned UNITA's negative attitude and its disregard for the wishes and [words indistinct] of the Angolan people as a whole.

President Sam Nujoma gave a detailed account of the situation in Namibia to his counterpart and praised the efforts made by the Angolan Government in the search for peace and national reconciliation in Angola. Also, on behalf of his people, the Namibian Government, and SWAPO, President Sam Nujoma expressed his profound recognition to the MPLA-Labor Party, the Angolan Government, and the sister people of Angolan people for the varied support for and solidarity with the Namibian people through SWAPO during its struggle for the national liberation.

Presidents Eduardo dos Santos and Sam Nujoma [words indistinct] the two countries, reiterated their resolve to further strengthen bilateral (?cooperation). Accordingly, they urged the economic agents of both countries to be actively committed to the (?fulfillment) of bilateral [words indistinct] cooperation projects.

The two heads of state once again reiterated the need for the two countries to [words indistinct] peace and security.

On South Africa, the two heads of state noted that the limited reforms introduced by President de Klerk have not yet led to the dismantling of apartheid [words indistinct] South Africa, put an end to political killings, abolish all apartheid laws, and allow for the unconditional return of all political exiles [words indistinct], complete abolition of apartheid, and the establishment of a nonracial, united, and democratic society in South Africa.

The two heads of state reiterated their commitment to a good neighborliness policy and mutual [words indistinct]

among southern African states, and to strengthen economic cooperation [words indistinct] within the framework of SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference].

On the renewed internal conflicts in Africa [words indistinct] the two heads of state appealed to African brothers and sisters to settle their differences peacefully.

On the Gulf war, the two heads of state expressed their profound concern about the countless loss of human lives [words indistinct] in the region, and the disastrous international economic consequences likely to emerge. They made an urgent appeal to the warring factions to [words indistinct] to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

They urged the UN Secretary General to coordinate efforts [words indistinct] to make initiatives leading to an urgent peaceful solution to the war.

During the official visit, President Sam Nujoma and his delegation toured several historic sites and socioeconomic projects in Luanda city. The Namibian president [words indistinct] in a future Namibian participation in such projects.

On behalf of his delegation and on his own behalf, President Sam Nujoma thanked the MPLA-Labor Party, and the Angolan Government and people for the fraternal hospitality accorded to them during their stay.

His Excellency Sam Nujoma invited His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to make an official visit to the Republic of Namibia at a convenient date.

#### **FAPLA Communique Reports UNITA Activity**

*MB2501073191 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces killed five UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists on the outskirts of Luena city, Moxico Province, the day before yesterday. A communique issued by the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] General Staff yesterday also states that our forces captured five automatic rifles, two grenade launchers, hundreds of rounds of ammunition, and 13 mortar shells.

The FAPLA General Staff also pointed out that UNITA ambushed a civilian vehicle near Caculama, Malanje Province, on 21 January, killing a priest and a catechist.

UNITA also damaged two Angolan Air Force aircraft in Cuanza, Bie Province. It destroyed one of them, killing two of its occupants, namely Second Lieutenants Tristeza de Piedade and David Tiago.

#### **Mauritius**

##### **\* Zimbabwe Signals Support of Denuclearized Zone**

*91AF0458A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Dec 90 p 4*

[Article by Jean-Marc Poche; italicized passages published in English]

[Text] Through its minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Nathan Shamugarira, Zimbabwe has signaled its intention to support the proposed treaty that would create a denuclearized zone in the southwestern Indian Ocean and southern Africa. That intention was communicated to the prime minister's special adviser on disarmament, Mr. Paul Berenger. Mr. Berenger told LE MAURICIEN that if this move by Zimbabwe is confirmed, it will constitute a giant step forward in the efforts made to bring the southwestern Indian Ocean region and southern Africa to approve the treaty. He plans to meet with Mr. Shamugarira in Harare in the coming year.

In addition to Mauritius, the countries concerned by the treaty are the Seychelles (whose support is already in hand), Madagascar, the Comoros, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, and South Africa.

The treaty question is being dealt with separately from matters of a diplomatic and economic nature, said Mr. Berenger who is optimistic that there will be no opposition to the treaty from Madagascar, Lesotho, Botswana, and Mozambique as they are signatories of the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)*. South Africa and Namibia, on the other hand, will have to be persuaded that the undertaking is well-founded. Once the support of all these countries has been obtained, the matter of convening a summit meeting for the purpose of signing the treaty will be addressed.

Separately, the cabinet took note on Thursday of a document on disarmament prepared by Mr. Berenger in consultation with Mr. Jean Claude de L'Estrac, the minister of foreign affairs.

According to Mr. Berenger, the document has a pedagogical value in that it provides all necessary information about nuclear disarmament and presents the position adopted by Mauritius on various aspects of disarmament.

"Over the last three years," the prime minister's special adviser explained, "we have witnessed the end of the Cold War and the signing of several disarmament treaties by the United States and the Soviet Union. A new era has dawned and the next five years will be crucial for disarmament." Indeed, the fate of the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty*, which was signed in 1970, will be decided in 1995. Also in 1995, 50 years will have passed since the atomic bomb was used by the United States against Japan.

It should be pointed out that five countries possess nuclear weapons at present: Great Britain, France, the United States, the Soviet Union, and China. Two of these five have thus far refused to sign the NPT. India has also refused to sign the treaty deeming it discriminatory against Third World countries and unacceptably flawed.

Mauritius, he said, has always been in favor of the NPT and of extending it beyond 1995 and hopes that France and China will also sign the treaty so that it will become universal. The Mauritian authorities would therefore like to see the 1995 conference attended not only by the NPT's signatory countries but by the nonsignatory countries as well.

The disarmament document also mentions the *Partial Test Ban Treaty*, which will be the subject of a conference next month in New York. The conference will examine a proposal to expand the treaty into a "*Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty*," meaning that underground as well as atmospheric and underwater nuclear explosions would be banned.

The United States and Great Britain have already signalled their intention to veto the proposal.

Other countries such as Mexico, India, and Mauritius, hope that all parties concerned will be able to express their views before debate is adjourned without a vote. For their part, the great powers do not wish to see a follow-up to the conference and are opposed to any postponement of the debate. Mr. Berenger fears that the conference will end in failure if the countries concerned do not budge from their positions.

Mr. Berenger also spoke of a recently adopted United Nations resolution that had been proposed by Sweden. It calls for applying the savings generated by disarmament toward environmental protection. Mauritius was one of the 113 countries that voted in favor of the resolution; 12 countries abstained. The United States and Great Britain were among the three countries that voted against the resolution in the belief that no linkage should be established between the environment and disarmament.

#### \* Paris Meeting on Tromelin Reported

91AF0518D Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French  
24 Dec 90 pp 1, 7

[Unattributed article: "With Utmost Discretion, Port Louis and Paris Discuss Tomelin"]

[Text] The utmost discretion surrounded the meeting held in Paris earlier this week between representatives of the Mauritian and French Governments. It is true that the object of the meeting, the Mauritian-French dispute about Tromelin, is too sensitive to bear much publicity. The French Embassy in Port Louis and the Mauritian Ministry of Foreign Affairs seem to have agreed to be as discreet as possible.

After cross-checking the available information, we can say that two representatives of the Mauritian Government attended that meeting with French Foreign Ministry officials, on 17-18 December in the French capital. The Mauritian minister of foreign affairs has followed the meeting with sustained attention, and there were many telephone calls from Port Louis to Paris since the beginning of the week.

The two Mauritian Government representatives are expected back in Mauritius in the next few days, and will present a detailed report on the Paris meeting. According to the first indications gathered by L'EXPRESS, it is almost certain that the report on the French-Mauritian meeting about Tromelin will not be made public.

### Swaziland

#### Taiwan's Foreign Minister Chien Arrives 16 Jan

MB1601174091 Mbabane Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs from the Republic of China, Dr. Frederick Chien, who arrived today in the country, tomorrow is expected [as heard] to present a cheque of about 160,000 Emalangeni to the prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, to help this country in taking care of refugees from Mozambique.

Speaking on his arrival he said the Chinese people were [word indistinct] to Obed Dlamini. Dr. Chien further said as part of this year's Chinese assistance to Swaziland a judo expert from the Republic of China is already in the country to teach the local police academy to improve police capabilities in preventing crime and also to be able to defend themselves. [sentence as heard]

#### Welcomed by Premier Dlamini

MB1701202891 Mbabane Swazi Television in English  
1630 GMT 17 Jan 91

[Report on the welcoming of the Taiwanese minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Frederick Chien, by Prime Minister Obed Dlamini at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Center on 16 January—recorded]

[Excerpts] The Republic of China last night honored our Prime Minister, His Excellency Mr. Obed Dlamini, by decorating him with the Order of the Brilliant Star. The honor was conferred on our Prime Minister by the visiting Republic's minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Frederick F. Chien at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Center. [passage omitted]

In reply the prime minister said that the Kingdom of Swaziland deeply valued its relations with the Republic of China and was proud that the long standing friendship had stood the test of time and had continued to grow from strength to strength.



[Begin recording] [Dlamini] The Kingdom of Swaziland deeply values its relations with the Republic of China and we are proud that our long standing friendship has stood the test of time and continues to grow from strength to strength.

As one of the young developing nations of the world, the people of the Kingdom of Swaziland always look at the Republic of China as a model of economic prosperity. We derive enormous encouragement from the enviable record of impressive economic achievements made by the industrious people of your great country. This excellent example of our Chinese friends generates a burning desire in our hearts to work with even greater vigor and determination for the early accomplishment of our national development goals.

Our resolve in this regard is further reinforced by the knowledge that in the Republic of China we have a friend whom upon whom we can count on for guidance and material assistance in our struggle for economic progress.

The task of national development is increasingly becoming more difficult and challenging in these days of escalating cost of energy and threatening worldwide economic recession. Most non-oil producing countries like Swaziland are at the moment facing the grim prospects of economic stagnation and widening unemployment which both could have far reaching implications for the future of political stability of our countries.

It is therefore in this context that I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to request you, Mr. Minister, to convey to your government our most profound gratitude for the many forms of viable economic cooperation between our two countries. We are particularly grateful for the excellent work that has been done by the Chinese Agricultural Mission to Swaziland. Swazi farmers have derived considerable benefits from the excellent farming expertise offered by the Chinese Agricultural Mission in Swaziland. [end recording]

In another development the visiting Chinese foreign minister this morning donated 150,000 U.S. dollars to the prime minister to be used in assisting Mozambican refugees who are currently seeking refuge in Swaziland. The donation was made and received at the cabinet office.

[Begin recording] [Chien] [indistinct passage omitted] I would like to present to your excellency a cheque in the amount of 150,000 Swazi Dollars [as heard] to be used by the Royal Swazi Government for the purpose of relieving the suffering of the refugees coming from Mozambique. We understand that the government, the royal government has been doing a lot to help those deprived people, underprivileged people from Mozambique and our government and our people feel very much sympathetic to their plight [sentence as heard]. So in response to your very important call for support, this is a little token of our strong support for your very high humanitarian efforts.

[Dlamini] Honorable minister, our friends, your excellencies, ambassadors in various countries, including Mr. Chien, your ambassador here, the honorable minister of foreign affairs from our kingdom, ladies and gentlemen, I do want to express our appreciation as a government, through you, Mr. Minister, to the Government of the Republic of China for having decided to send a person of your character, as I said last night, to this kingdom. We do want to take this opportunity on behalf of His Majesty's government, and on his personal behalf, I want to say thank you very much for the gesture you have done this year, [changes thought] early this year. We welcome you to the kingdom but I must also react to this surprise which you have shown to us as a country. This is in recognition for what we have done in a small way as a country to try and help our neighbors who are in serious trouble. We are mindful that what has taken place in Mozambique could easily take place in Swaziland and we could find ourselves in the same plight as they are in now. But if we have friends like you who have realized that we are doing a great job, which is a humanitarian job, and you feel like helping us, definitely, we appreciate this greatly [sentence as heard]. It is not very common with some people to realize the plight of others but you have, although you are quite a distance from here, realized that the people of Mozambique are in need of such assistance. It is not only the Mozambicans. We do have others from our neighbors [as heard], particularly South Africa, although the numbers are limited but we do have a sizable number of them in the country. So in that regard your excellency let me say thank you very much for the donation you have given. It is quite a large sum of money and we appreciate that. [end recording]

#### Will Not Leave Early

OW1701164891 Taipei CNA in English 1541 GMT  
17 Jan 91

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 17 (CNA)—Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien will not cut short his current African tour because of the Gulf war, Vice Foreign Minister John Chang said Thursday.

Chien is currently in Swaziland to chair a meeting of Republic of China diplomats and representatives stationed in Africa. After the meeting, he will visit South Africa.

Chien left Taipei Tuesday for a visit of about 10 days to southern Africa.

Chang said Chien will be kept informed of the latest developments in the Middle East and the domestic situation during his trip.

Earlier in the day, President Li Teng-hui had ordered Chief of the General Staff Chen Shen-ling to return home immediately from South Korea.

**King Mswati III Cites Gulf War as 'Lesson'**

MB1901101091 Mbabane WEEKEND OBSERVER  
in English 19 Jan 91 pp 1, 2

[Report by Comfort Zwane: "His Majesty Sees Compelling Lesson in Gulf War"]

[Text] Lozitha—His majesty the king said yesterday the tragedy of the Persian Gulf War should serve as a lesson to all nations to live by a code of peaceful coexistence and settle disputes through dialogue and negotiations.

Swaziland had survived by conforming to this policy, and "we urge all to pursue it," the King told the visiting Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Fredrick Chien, at the Lozitha Royal Palace.

"We owe it to the generations who follow us," the Ingwenyama [king] added.

His majesty said the bonds of friendship between the Republic of China and Swaziland were all the more important at this time, "as we watch with horror the events unfolding in the Gulf. I join many other world leaders in expressing my deep sadness that all diplomatic channels failed to produce a peaceful settlement to the crisis.

"Now that war has been joined, we can only pray for a speedy conclusion with the minimum of lives lost, and the least amount of damage to property."

His majesty pointed out that strength of the relationship of the two countries ensured its survival, beyond such struggles as witnessed in the Middle East today.

Earlier in his address, the king said: "Our two countries have been good friends to each other since our independence in 1968.

"From the start, you discovered in what areas of our development you were best placed to offer worthwhile assistance, and you then set about implementing programmes with generosity, speed and professionalism."

The king added that the work the Chinese were undertaking at the Matsapha technical mission was to utmost importance. His majesty pointed out that the management and staff of the mission continued to earn the nation's praise and heart-felt gratitude.

"The excellent work continuing at your Handicrafts Mission in Ezulwini, too, deserves mention. The skills being taught and passed on to the future generations are a vital link with our traditional past, provide employment and income while ensuring the survival of our cultural heritage," the king said.

His majesty also highlighted many other acts of generosity by the Chinese Government. These included military assistance, scholarship programmes, visits by Chinese cultural troupes, the offer of funding the King

Sobhuza II Memorial, and the most recent donation towards the cost of looking after Mozambican refugees in the country.

He said these and other examples showed continuing expressions of friendship between the two countries.

"We must work to strengthen the ties between us. Bilateral visits such as yours, Your Excellency, are an obvious way of increasing our understanding and appreciation of each other's concerns and requirements," the Ingwenyama said.

**Zambia****Allegations of Asylum for Husayn Family Denied**

MB2401181691 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Text] A State House spokesman has denied allegations that members of President Saddam Husayn's family have been given asylum in Zambia. The allegations were published in the DAILY TELEGRAPH of London today.

The spokeswoman [as heard] dismissed the allegations as malicious and calculated lies which have been fabricated to draw Zambia into the Gulf conflict. A statement from State House said Zambia maintains a neutral stand on the Gulf conflict.

**MMD Says Ministers, MP's in Office Illegally**

MB2401195291 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Text] The Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] today charged that Prime Minister Malimba Masheke, State Secretary for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and eight other nominated members of Parliament were still in their offices unconstitutionally. The chairman of the MMD's legal committee, Mr. Lesley Mwanawassa, told a press conference at the party's secretariat that all nominated members of Parliament should have ceased to hold office on 17 December 1990 when the Constitution was amended.

He said before the amendment the Constitution required that there be 125 elected members of Parliament, 10 nominated, and the speaker, but after amendment there should only be 150 elected members and the speaker.

Mr. Mwanawassa, whose press conference was prompted by statements made by leaders of UNIP [United National Independence Party] and, in particular, those by Party Secretary General Grey Zulu about three days ago, said it was unfortunate that UNIP should be in a such a hurry to get rid of members of Parliament who had resigned from UNIP.

Comrade Zulu was reported as having said that he had written to the speaker, asking him to drop three parliamentarians who had resigned from UNIP so that by-elections could be held in their constituencies.

## Burkina Faso

### Ouagadougou Reviews Reactions to Gulf War

AB2301213491 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1300 GMT 23 Jan 91

[Text] The Gulf war has become the number one topic of discussion in Burkina Faso. The discussions have often turned into scuffles. How do Burkinabe view the war, Goddefroy Bazie?

[Bazie] The Gulf conflict, can it be otherwise, has been at the center of all discussions in Ouagadougou. There are as many views as there are specialists. On one side, there are those who are for Saddam Husayn and on the other side are his opponents, or the anti-George Bush and his supporters. It has been like this every day since the war broke out. In bars and local restaurants and over a cup of tea discussions have been raging. Most of the time they sound like a mini-Gulf war without Scud and Patriot missiles.

The staunch supporters of the Iraqi president think that the allied forces, particularly the United States, deserve to be routed like the latter was in Hanoi. It will be Vietnam revisited. Then, they hail Saddam Husayn's courage, astuteness, and maneuvering.

The others, those who support America the great, argue at length by invoking the food aid Washington gave to the Third World—the policy of the stomach. They contend that the United States is a great power, the Iraqi only boasting, and the victory of the allies unquestionable. There are also those who do not side with any of the contenders—they do not say much—and the pessimists who think that the third world war has started.

On 15 January, the deadline of the UN ultimatum, someone told me that he would go and have plenty of food and drink because he may not live the next day. Finally there are people who fear the economic consequences of this war. You will see that we will be buying gasoline at 500 CFA francs per liter, they say.

In a nutshell, the French have not been forgotten. When they are mentioned, people laugh at them. The French are scared over why the Jaguar planes fly over the same targets most of the time or use the weather as an excuse. In conclusion, everybody has been talking about the war, but nobody wants it to continue.

## Ghana

### MFJ Attacks Rawlings Speeches; Soldiers Role

AB2001210491 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 14 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Ghana, two different speeches made by Head of State Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings have come under attack from the opposition Movement for

Freedom and Justice [MFJ]. The MFJ has called a press conference to issue a statement on Rawlings' speeches which they say demonstrate his position on the future systems of government for Ghana. From Accra, Adjoa Yeboah-Afari telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] In the view of the Movement for Freedom and Justice, the most fundamental problem with Rawlings' New Year's day broadcast was that he had showed that the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] was arrogating to itself the right to determine Ghana's future to the exclusion of the Ghanaian people. The MFJ claims that the promise to convene broad-based national consultative body to work on a constitution does not answer the fundamental demand being made by some Ghanaians for the setting up of a national constitution committee made up of representatives from specific independent public bodies as well as the government to write a draft constitution.

The Movement for Freedom and Justice urged Ghanaians to demand that the government should clarify exactly what it is proposing. The statement stresses that while there appears to be some shift in the government's position, there are nonetheless signs that the PNDC may not have abandoned its stand for a no-party system as against a multiparty system. The MFJ notes that the PNDC has admitted that human rights are imperative in any democratic system, but the statement says Rawlings' speech said nothing about the hundreds of political prisoners and detainees who continue to languish in prison.

As for Rawlings' statement that soldiers also have a role to play in the national transformation process and so should not be left out of politics, the MFJ says that it maintains the view that any soldier who wishes to engage in politics should resign and do so as an ordinary citizen. [end recording]

### National Student Union Calls for Peace in Gulf

AB2401220391 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Text] In a statement, the National Union of Ghana Students, NUGS, has added its voice to calls for restraint and a cessation of hostilities in the Gulf, to be followed by an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. The statement urged the United Nations to set up a neutral peace-keeping force to supervise the troops' withdrawal to ensure peace and stability, not only in the troubled region but the world at large. NUGS also suggests that an international conference on the Middle East should, as a matter of urgency, be convened with a view to finding a lasting solution to the ever-escalating Middle East crisis.

**Finance Secretary Presents 1991 Budget***AB1701181491 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1930 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, secretary for finance and economic planning, delivers 1991 budget statement in Accra—live]

[Excerpts] Good evening fellow Ghanaians. In last year's budget statement, we noted with concern certain political and economic developments in the international arena that were already evident in 1989 and their likely impacts on the national recovery efforts. We noted in particular the likely effects of the dramatic changes in Eastern and Central Europe and the massive loss of cocoa revenues.

As it turned out, the national economy experienced more severe shocks than we anticipated, and the year as a whole proved perhaps our most difficult since the recovery program began. At the global level, the pace of economic activity slowed down in 1990 with growth in the world economy estimated at about two percent down from three percent in 1989. With this slowdown, the volume of world trade is projected to have grown more slowly in 1990. But by far, the most destabilizing development in the international economy in 1990 was the Gulf crisis and its aftermath.

At the beginning of the year, crude oil sold at \$20 per barrel, and there were signs that the price might weaken still further. For the first half of the year, this assumption proved well founded. However, after August there was a sudden upsurge, with prices hitting levels in excess of \$40 per barrel. Nor was the effect of this near doubling in the price of oil on our balance of payments compensated by improvements in commodity prices.

Gold, which sold at just over \$420 per fine ounce at the beginning of 1990, dropped to below \$360 per fine ounce, and despite some recovery in later months, averaged only \$380 for the year.

For cocoa, price trends, which started at the disastrously low price of just over \$1,000 per tonne, showed some signs of recovery but still averaged \$1,320 per tonne for the year.

Economic and financial performance on the domestic scene declined markedly in 1990 in comparison with the [word indistinct] robust growth of the previous six years. The signs of a deterioration were already on the horizon even before the onset of the Gulf crisis although, of course, the crisis and its consequent price shock considerably aggravated matters. Growth in the national output slowed down, inflation continued to accelerate, and the budget came under extreme pressure throughout the year.

On the basis of preliminary information, real gross domestic product, GDP, is estimated to have grown by only 2.7 percent compared to more than five percent average annual growth in the preceding six years. The

slow down in economic activity in 1990 was principally the result of delayed and inadequate rainfall, which severely affected value added, especially in non-cocoa agriculture. The industrial and service sectors fared better but still registered slower growth than previous years, except for the mining sector, especially gold, which recorded much stronger growth.

The average rate in inflation rose from 25 percent in 1989 to 37 percent in 1990. This acceleration in inflation was due in the main to the adverse developments in the domestic food supply situation and the impact of the substantial upward revisions in the prices of petroleum products made necessary by the developments on the international oil markets. The high levels of excess liquidity in the bank and non-bank public alike in the first half of 1990, especially, also aggravated the situation. The balance of payment situation in 1990 was also adversely affected by a further weakening in cocoa prices and the impact of the sharp increases in the world crude oil prices.

Ghana's terms of trade deteriorated by an estimated 14 percent following accumulative worsening of about 31 percent during the three-year period through 1989. The maintenance of an appropriate level of expansion of liquidity necessary to promote growth without sparing inflationary pressures has been a major preoccupation of the economic recovery program. Since 1987, when we began to generate large balance of payment surpluses with the consequent creation of large levels of liquidity in the system, this concern has had to be addressed even more vigorously.

Monetary policy in 1990 sought therefore, among other things, to intensify the process begun in December 1989 of mopping up liquidity from the economy to the sale of Bank of Ghana bonds as well as sizable net repayments by government to the Bank of Ghana. After a rather disappointing start, which left the (?thread) between bank deposit and lending rate virtually unchanged, the liquidity management measures introduced by the Bank of Ghana during the last quarter of 1990 achieved a fair degree of success, and excess cash reserves of banks were reduced to modest levels as to proportions of bank deposits. [passage omitted]

The updated medium-term policy framework for the period 1991 to 1993 does aim to achieve the following basic macroeconomic objectives:

1. an average annual real growth in GDP of at least five percent to be achieved mainly through expansion and private savings and investments;
2. a reduction in the average rate of inflation from about 37 percent in 1990 to five percent in 1993;
3. continued generation of substantial balance of payment surpluses averaging about \$90 million a year; and
4. further improvement in social infrastructure.



In the overall context of this medium-term policy framework, the macroeconomic objectives of the 1991 economic and financial program are the following:

1. to achieve real GDP growth of at least (?four) percent;
2. to reduce the rate of inflation from an estimated [number indistinct] percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 1991, resulting in an average inflation of 20 percent; and
3. to generate an overall balance of payment surplus on \$90 million.

And the major preoccupation of government policy 1991 will clearly have to be to reduce inflationary pressures and adjust the deteriorating external environment without unduly restraining output growth or impairing the living standards of the masses of our people.

The 1991 budget proposals provide for a total of 341 billion cedis in expenditures and total receipts or revenues of 385 billion cedis, implying a surplus of 44 billion cedis. This surplus, together with projected net foreign financing, will enable us to make substantial net repayments once again to the Bank of Ghana as well as a further contribution to the cost of the financial sector reform program.

For capital expenditures, a total outlay of 75.6 billion cedis, representing an increase of about 29.2 percent over last year is programmed, while total recurrent expenditure is projected to increase also by 29 percent from last year's 197.8 billion cedis to 255.2 billion cedis in 1991. [passage omitted]

### Ivory Coast

#### Official Reviews Government, Union Relations

AB2201094691 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 14 Jan 91 pp 8, 9

[Interview with Adiko Niamkey, secretary general of the General Union of Ivory Coast Workers, UGTCl, by reporters Eugenie Douayere and Diaby Salif on the union's position on the current political change; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Mr. Secretary General, the UGTCl has observed profound silence since the introduction of the multiparty system. Will this situation continue any longer?

[Niamkey] This silence has no connection with the introduction of multipartyism. Our organization has been as active as before, with the executive committee continuing to hold its regular sessions. I will, however, concede that, because of the various elections, these sessions have not been as frequent as expected. We are, however, anxious to resume our activities. This is why the UGTCl executive committee is scheduled to meet on Thursday, 17 January. The meeting will decide on the

meeting of the steering committee, as well as the convening of a trade union council.

This said, the UGTCl remains what it has been from the onset, that is, an autonomous, independent trade union federation which has opted freely for responsible participation—in other words, a policy of cooperating and working hand in hand with the government of the day in securing specific benefits for workers. The UGTCl, therefore, works for the benefit of workers whose interest is linked to the national interest. By adopting this approach, our organization contributes to maintaining industrial peace.

[Reporter] Does participatory trade unionism which was patronized in the one-party context still have any relevance when one considers that the consensus that prevailed in the ranks of workers has been broken with the current existence of opposition parties?

[Niamkey] Nothing has changed. Responsible participation still operates with the government of the day, whichever it may be. Our aim is to ensure the maintenance of industrial peace, and that workers strive for the country's development.

[Reporter] In the wake of the multiparty system, there were rumors of some unions disaffiliating from the UGTCl. Are these rumors founded?

[Niamkey] During the period of return to the multiparty system, the UGTCl remained what it had always been, because, from the onset, it was neither affiliated to a political party, nor to an international trade union federation, apart from its membership of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity. This means that the UGTCl receives no instructions from outside.

At present, the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) is fast collapsing. In the area of trade unionism, the only remaining authority, therefore, will be the International Federation of Free Trade Unions (IFFTU). But, the IFFTU is a friend of the Ivory Coast. We maintain working relations with this federation, especially in conference and seminar organization.

From all indications, the UGTCl is steadily strengthening its position. For the Abidjan region, we have 19 national unions from the Civil Service, 15 from the private sector, and 31 unions from firms. Up-country, the UGTCl network covers 53 private employees' unions, hence, there are 118 national and private employees' unions belonging to the UGTCl. As far as we know, none of these unions are disaffiliated from the UGTCl. They have all remained faithful to the direction and doctrine of the UGTCl.

[Reporter] The loss of the UGTCl's monopoly seems evident. This is borne out by the formation of a second body known as the federation of affiliated trade unions referred to as "Dignity." What is your reaction to this development?

[Niamkey] We are surprised to note that there is a second trade union federation. In my view, one cannot establish a trade union federation without the grass root unions, and without the affiliated members. We are surprised because you do not form a union federation with individuals, as a trade union federation is a body of grass root trade unions.

When I was presented with the text, I thought it concerned trade unions not affiliated to the UGTCL. As we are aware, these are unions which do not belong to the UGTCL. These include the National Union of Secondary School teachers of Ivory Coast, and the National Union for Research and Higher Education. Does the seco? trade union federation comprise these two unions? I have drawn up the list of UGTCL member unions. Until otherwise proved, none of these unions has disaffiliated from the UGTCL.

[Reporter] An extraordinary congress of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast [PDCI] is expected. Has the position of the UGTCL not changed in relation to the party?

[Niamkey] I do not believe that the UGTCL will, as a body, be able to decide in future whether to join this or that party. This is not feasible. It is not a good thing. Workers must be allowed to choose freely in the political and religious fields. They should be free to belong to the party or religion of their choice. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Some people think, precisely, that the liberalization of trade unionism constitutes a fatal threat for the UGTCL. Are there strategies for warding off this danger?

[Niamkey] The Ivory Coast is a member of the International Labor Organization [ILO] and has ratified Convention No. 40-87 under which any group of workers can freely organize themselves into a trade union. So, there is freedom of association in Ivory Coast, and workers do not even need to secure an authorization before creating a union. But, because the Ivory Coast is subject to the rule of law, things should be properly organized. This is why I was surprised to learn that a so-called trade union confederation known as Dignity has gained authorization, while no one attended its constituent assembly. Anyway, Ivory Coast hosts the headquarters of ILO's African bureau and will, therefore, not prevent people from creating a union. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] The crisis is raging on in the country. There have been waves of strikes and layoffs in many enterprises. What is the UGTCL doing to defend the interests of workers?

[Niamkey] We assumed the leadership of the union in 1984 in the middle of a crisis. We were convinced that we would not have an easy task. There have been recurrent strikes, which we have successfully overcome. Three days ago, there was a strike by personnel of the African Rubber Plantation Company at Dabou and San Pedro. A solution has been found by the disputes and

dismissal division of the UGTCL. Whenever there is a strike, we listen to the workers, whom we represent, and to their employers. However big a dispute is, a solution can be found through dialogue. Confrontation is fruitless. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] During the social unrest in early 1990, interim executive committees were created within many trade unions. What has become of these unions now?

[Niamkey] These committees have not been recognized by the UGTCL. For us, an executive committee set up at a congress can only be dissolved by another congress. We are opposed to the practice whereby a few individuals will come together and say: We have overthrown such and such a secretary general. We have, therefore, not recognized these interim committees because the legally formed executive committees remain the rightful representatives of these unions.

### Editorial Calls For Review of Defense Accords

AB2201203291 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 14 Jan 91 p 30

[Noel Yao editorial: "Defense Accords to be Reviewed"]

[Text] When we take a look at the new world political situation concerning the end of the East-West rivalry, it appears that there is a need for a profound revision of some aspects of the military cooperation between such countries as us and France and at least a timely consideration of this sector so crucial in our relations. What is it exactly?

In the context of the blocs' policy under which the new African states were born early in the 1960s, some of them (Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Central African Republic, Senegal, Togo, and later on the Comoros and Djibouti)—which are all French-speaking countries—signed defense agreements with France, their former colonial power. These agreements theoretically provided that France and each country involved would mutually assist each other in the event of any external aggression. This, even more theoretically, implied some reciprocity. Thus, an African country could be called on to rush to the rescue of France if the latter was victim to external aggression.

It was also included in these agreements, which cannot be dissociated from the ideological conflict imported into Africa at that time, that some provisions could be extended to domestic defense. The logical consequence of this part of the agreement is the stationing of permanent or temporary forces, called forces of presence, whose locations were predetermined.

Although these agreements first and foremost aimed at helping the signatory African states to avoid foreign domination and, therefore, foreign consolidation, many people saw this as a paternalistic or imperialistic policy,

thus forgetting that it was the states themselves, once they achieved independence, who decided these legal and political links.

The problem today, about 30 years after the signing of these defense agreements, is this: How timely are they now when the destabilizing traditional two-power rivalry systems have made way for a multipower world? Of course, the dreadful threat that the Middle East crisis has posed on the entire planet would make such a question senseless, but the striking change that has taken place between the Soviet Union and the United States and between Paris and the countries called countries of the "field" is an indication to each of the African leaders or observers.

Indeed, the last few months of 1990 have shown us that France has been adjusting its entire cooperation policy in accordance with the sociopolitical developments in the countries with which it deals. Everyone knows that a country's "domestic defense" will be examined and permitted by considering the political and institutional changes. No longer will anyone bother to rush to the rescue of an already decadent regime that is discredited by all.

Another element favoring this scenario is the very situation in Europe. The old continent is seeking to harmonize or, to be more accurate, to establish a common defense policy, while at the same time the alliance systems inherited from Yalta (NATO and Warsaw Pact) are simply gone.

From all this, two conclusions can be drawn. Our European partners' concerns are somewhere other than Africa. That is the plain truth. For them, the major objective today, which is "the crucial obligation," is the common defense of Europe (with or without Washington).

The second lesson, which actually results from the first, is that while real democratic states are being established in Africa, the domestic destabilizing threats will decrease. Then it is not useless to consider regional defense. At this level, it would be beneficial to such an institution as the ANAD (Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement) to be given adequate means so that it can help lay the foundations for a continental collective defense system. This is the least that must be achieved after 30 years of independence.

### Liberia

#### Johnson To Attend Cease-Fire Talks in Buchanan

AB2401164691 London BBC World Service  
in English 1615 GMT 23 Jan 91

[Text] The cease-fire talks in Monrovia are now over for the time being. They were attended by the three main warring factions: Charles Taylor's [National] Patriotic Front, Prince Johnson's rebels, and the Armed Forces of Liberia, AFL, under the auspices of the ECOMOG

[Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force. It's the first of a series of meetings to discuss the nuts and bolts of the cease-fire in preparation for substantive talks next month on Liberia's political future and the interim government set up by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and led by Amos Sawyer. With the progress of the cease-fire talks, Scott Sterns telexed this report from Monrovia:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Talks between the three military factions ended last night without agreeing on a schedule for disarming the various rebel forces or the number and nature of ECOMOG monitors at seaports, airports, and border posts. A spokesman for the National Patriotic Front, Tom Woewiyu, said that his delegation had agreed in principle to the disarming, but would not relinquish control of Taylor-held territory until progress was made towards the formation of a new interim government. Both Taylor and Prince Johnson have called for the resignation of interim President Amos Sawyer.

ECOWAS representative Joshua Iroha said that the groups did agree to cease hostilities, to stop importing arms, and help with relief operations. Iroha reminded both the Taylor and Johnson factions that the Bamako agreement specifies that ECOMOG supervise the cease-fire before the election of an interim government.

Johnson says that he plans to go ahead with the next scheduled cease-fire meeting in the Taylor-held port of Buchanan this Friday [25 January] to carry on the cease-fire negotiations. Iroha, however, says that it's up to ECOMOG to determine the time and place for technical committee meetings and they would not be announcing another before they had more consultations with all the parties involved. It's therefore unlikely that ECOMOG will recognize next weekend's talks, and it looks as if the groups will have to meet in Buchanan without any ECOMOG involvement. [end recording]

#### NPFL Cancels March, Cites Security Reasons

AB2501102691 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] The first march of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, planned for today, Friday, has been cancelled. According to sources close to the NPFL, the march has been called off because of security arrangements not being concluded. However, many persons have expressed concern about their safety, since the NPFL men are still carrying arms.

It may be recalled that Major Charles Taylor in a Christmas announcement said that within 30 days following the signing of the Bamako agreement, he was going to order the disarming of his troops which was to be followed by a march to Monrovia. Today ended the 30-day deadline but the disarming of the NPFL men has not yet taken place. A cease-fire technical meeting ended

in Monrovia early this week without an agreement by the warring parties on the issue of disarmament and confinement of troops.

### **Ghana Battalion Finishes Tour of Duty**

*AB2401184991 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] The 1st Ghanaian Battalion, Ghanbat 1, which was awarded the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] Medal of Merit recently by the force commander, left the country on 21 January following a six month-tour of duty in Liberia.

Speaking to newsmen before embarking the Ghanaian vessel, the MV VOLTA RIVER, the commander of the battalion, Lieutenant Colonel George Ayeku, called on all Liberians to forget the past and unite to create a conducive atmosphere for the restoration of peace and the establishment of a democratically elected government through free and fair elections.

In a farewell message to the replacement battalion Ghanbat 3, Commander Ayeku admonished the battalion to be vigilant in their peacekeeping mission to Liberia in order to contribute meaningfully to restoring peace and stability in the country.

### **All-Liberian Conference To Meet 'Next Month'**

*AB2301183291 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 23 Jan 91*

[Text] The national conference, which should bring together the protagonists of the Liberian conflict to restore peace in this country, will take place next month. Its deliberations will be placed under the auspices of The Gambian head of state, Sir Dawda Jawara, who has agreed to preside over the conference.

On a visit to Banjul, where he announced that the conference will be held next month, Edward Kessely, defense minister of the Liberian interim government, did not state the exact date fixed for the conference. Edward Kessely, who served as a minister under Doe's regime, said he was surprised about the self-proclamation of the former vice president, Harry Moniba, as president of Liberia.

It is true that by this initiative, Harry Moniba dissociates himself from the pledges he made to respect the mandate of the Liberian interim government and to be its representative at the United Nations. While proclaiming himself president on Sunday 20 January, he had also called for the resignation of the interim government presided over by Professor Amos Sawyer.

Now concerning the reconciliation between Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson, the Liberian defense minister indicated that the two men were free to form an alliance but on condition that they do not work against the interest of the Liberian people. The preservation of

Liberian people's interest is also the concern of the UN Security Council which called on the warring sides yesterday to respect the cease-fire agreement concluded last November in Bamako, Mali.

### **Mali**

### **Interior Ministry Communique on Recent Events**

*AB2401182291 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
1500 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] The minister of interior and grassroots development has just published a communique in which he has given details on the 21-22 January events in Bamako District. The communique states that on 21 January, certain rumors, as a result of grave disinformation, made people believe a student had been detained following the arrests made on the occasion of an unauthorized march staged on Friday, 18 January, which resulted in clashes with the security forces. Yet, on Saturday, 19 January, all those who had been arrested had already been released. If only dialogue had been established, the communique said, these movements by pupils and students, after all peaceful at the beginning, would not have resulted in this serious situation.

Taking advantage of the march organized by the pupils and students, the interior minister's communique adds, onlookers, robbers, and bandits of all sort invaded the city, creating a true atmosphere of panic, and attacked public and private property without sparing sellers, petty traders, stallkeepers, or even peaceful women who had only some items to sell. All of us should meditate on these tragic scenes, which can only tarnish the image of Mali, a country of true dialogue.

Furthermore, the National Committee for a Democratic Initiative, CNID, and the Alliance for Democracy in Mali, Adema, have not been dissolved, contrary to the disinformation undertaken about these two associations. Indeed, Radio-Television Mali, RTM, can today disclose the contents of the letter the minister of interior and grassroots development sent to the respective CNID and Adema chairmen. Both letters have the same content, which are as follows, quote, referring to your letter, I hereby wish to let you know that because of the subject of your organization and in view of the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Mali, it is my duty to call on you to immediately end your political activities. Signed: Major General Sekou Ly, unquote.

In the interior minister's office we asked whether this letter is equivalent to dissolution. They answered no, specifying that the dissolution of the CNID and Adema could only be effected through a decree or a law promulgated by the Council of Ministers in accordance with Ordinance No. 41 of 21 March 1959. At first sight and without making too hasty a judgment about the government's final stand, one can assert that this decision is actually a suspension of these two associations' activities rather than their dissolution.



### **Education Minister Views Student Demonstrations**

*AB2401214391 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
1500 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Response by National Education Minister Bakary Traore in response to a question by reporter Ibrahim Dembele on recent student demonstrations, in Bamako; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Indeed, we refuse to believe that pupils carried out all the acts of vandalism. We also refuse to believe that these pupils have pickup vehicles or trucks, because we saw pickup vehicles parked outside some pharmacies or supermarkets being loaded with products. Of course, pupils do not have pickup vehicles or light trucks to load those products. We deny that these acts were carried out by pupils and say that there were indeed excesses, because, when the students heard the noise being made by the vandals, they came out and joined the crowd.

Most of the time, they were even made to head the riots, because they are children or young people, and they are easily attracted by any slight noise. We had taken steps so that such things did not happen and this is why in many cases we locked unfenced schools, but the demonstrators climbed over the walls and often the gates—as at Askia Senior High School. Their objective was to do everything possible to make the pupils join this movement.

Reopening the schools in the days ahead, first of all, depends on the return of calm. Furthermore, those who were behind this situation and are not known should understand that our pupils cannot be used as means of blackmail. They cannot indiscriminately bring the pupils out of their schools for unavowed motives. So, as soon as calm has returned and the conditions are fulfilled in order to bring our children together again without fearing danger, we will be ready to reopen the schools, and we hope that calm will return very soon. We sincerely hope so.

For the time being, I have told you, we continue the awareness and information exercise. We also hope that the pupils, mainly the eldest, will take advantage of this time they will spend at home to revise their radical stands—some of them anyway, because they are not numerous—so that Malian schools will be excellent training centers for our children.

## **Nigeria**

### **Babangida Urges Respect of Others' Gulf Views**

*AB2401192691 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1500 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] The Federal Government says no Nigerian soldier is involved in the Gulf war. President Ibrahim Babangida stressed this today while speaking with State House correspondents at Dodan Barracks. He said that a report by a foreign magazine that 500 Nigerian soldiers were fighting in the Gulf war was false. General

Babangida remarked that the magazine must have mistaken Niger Republic for Nigeria. The Niger Government sent troops to Saudi Arabia as a result of the Gulf crisis. General Babangida declared, there is no single Nigerian soldier taking part in the Gulf war, none at all.

On sentiments being expressed by some Nigerians on the war, the president said that people could hold views but should not impose them on others. Gen. Babangida pointed out that even in the United States there were people who hold different opinions about the American involvement in the Gulf, but the important thing is that such Americans do not fight and kill one another because of their opinions on the war. President Babangida maintained that Nigerians were free to express their views on the war, but appealed to them to respect each other's opinion.

Also today, the minister of information, Chief Alex Akinyele, refuted an American magazine publication that Nigeria has sent uranium to Iraq. Receiving a delegation from a newspaper organization in Lagos, Chief Akinyele said the publisher of the magazine has been asked to redress the publication.

### **Air Force Urges Strong Air Defense System**

*AB2401115191 Lagos International Service in English  
1030 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] As aerial battle rages in the Gulf, the spokesman of the Nigerian Air Force, Group Captain Olu Adekoya, has recommended the development of an articulate and efficient air defense system for the country to further strengthen the nation's defenses. Group Captain Adekoya said in an interview that what was happening in the Gulf War was further demonstration that although an Air Force was capital intensive, it must be well-equipped with sophisticated weapons.

It will be recalled that the chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal Nuraini Yusuff, recently commended the operational performance of the Nigerian Air Force personnel deployed to Liberia for peacekeeping operations.

### **Anti-U.S. Opinion Called 'Minority' View**

*AB2401200091 London BBC World Service  
in English 1830 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A traditional leader of Nigeria's Muslims, the Sultan of Sokoto, has been trying to pour oil on potentially troubled waters over the Gulf issue. There have been two Gulf-related demonstrations in the mainly Muslim north of Nigeria and some sections of the Nigerian press have been vehemently anti-American. And the government is anxious that the situation should not blow up into violent religious or political clashes, such as have happened in the past. The sultan has called on his followers to ignore documents circulating which,

he said, incited Nigerians to undertake unspecified actions over the Gulf crisis. From Lagos, Mark Doyle reports:

[Begin Doyle recording] The Sultan of Sokoto was not specific in his statement about the documents he was referring to, but some fiercely anti-American articles have been published in the Nigerian press recently. Pamphlets critical of allied actions against Iraq are also believed to be circulating in the north of the country. One article appearing in the northern newspaper on Thursday, which claimed to represent the view of an influential Council of Northern Muslims, called on Muslims to, in its words, wake up and [words indistinct] themselves on the Gulf issue.

A spokesman for the sultan emphasized that radical anti-American opinion was a minority view in Nigeria and that it was tolerated at a point by the Islamic leadership in the interest of freedom of expression. The spokesman emphasized that the official position of Nigerian Muslims was against both the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the allied attack which he said, came too soon without sanctions being given a chance to bite.

The concern in the conservative hierarchy of Nigerian Muslims follows two Gulf war-related demonstrations in the north. The first in the northern city of Katsina saw several hundred young men demonstrating against both Presidents Bush and Husayn and was broken up by police using teargas.

A second demonstration took place on Wednesday [23 January] in the northern city of Kano, this time specifically anti-American, with students clashing with police outside Kano University. The demonstrators threw stones at the police who forced them back inside the campus by again using teargas. There were no reports of serious injuries resulting from either demonstration but the call for calm by the influential sultan of Sokoto implies that the potential for unrest is being taken seriously. [end recording]

#### **Papers Concerned Over Possible Chemical Warfare**

*AB2401110291 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] Two papers, the DAILY STAR and THE DEMOCRAT, write on the Gulf War. As threats of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq looms, THE STAR asks to know how Nigerians are prepared to face the consequences of biological [as heard] warfare. The paper reminds the opposing factions that Africa has been declared a nuclear-free zone by the United Nations, and says that it will be criminal to use chemical warheads to pollute the African Continent. THE DEMOCRAT describes the war as an ugly event, inhuman, and criminal, and calls for peace in the Gulf.

#### **Editorial Urges Saddam To Withdraw From Kuwait**

*AB2401161491 Lagos International Service in English  
1030 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] THE GUARDIAN in its editorial writes on the Gulf War. The paper urges President Saddam Husayn to think of the grief and misery the vast destruction has brought to the people of Iraq. THE GUARDIAN calls on President Husayn to send a sincere and unequivocal signal of his intention to withdraw his forces from Kuwait for the sake of the Iraqi people. The paper also called on the United States and its allies to respond with an undertaking to stop hostilities, once Iraq withdrew from Kuwait. The paper blames the war in the Gulf as a failure of diplomacy and statesmanship.

#### **U.S., UK Heighten Security in Kaduna Offices**

*AB2401154991 Paris AFP in French 1907 GMT  
23 Jan 91*

[Text] Lagos, 23 (AFP)—The offices of the British High Commission in Kaduna (northern Nigeria) will remain open in spite of the war in the Gulf. This was stated today by its first secretary, Mr. Geoffrey Fairhurst, according to the official news agency NAN in Lagos. For its part, the United States has reopened its consulate in Kaduna, it was learned from their services in Lagos today, after closing it on 11 January for about 1 week for fear of anti-Western demonstrations in this town seen as the "capital" of the northern region where Islam is largely dominant.

The United States has also reopened its embassy in Lagos. The embassy was also closed for the same period, the same source said. The U.S. Consulate General in Kaduna is, however, working with a reduced staff. Part of the staff and their families left Kaduna for Lagos shortly before 15 January. Families of the staff of the British High Commission have also been taken to Lagos, but some of them have reportedly begun returning to Kaduna, it was learned from reliable a source in Lagos.

In Kaduna, the Nigerian authorities have reinforced the police and strengthened security around American and British establishments: police and army patrols and an increased watch on buildings.

Since the beginning of the January, Kaduna, like Kano and other localities in northern Nigeria, has witnessed Muslim demonstrations—so far peaceful—of support for Iraq. These demonstrations consist generally of marches by small groups of youths wearing badges and carrying placards glorifying President Saddam Husayn.

#### **Monrovia Radio Reports NPFL Mission to Nigeria**

*AB2401181791 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] In a just ended visit to Nigeria, the goodwill mission of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia,

NPFL, has expressed the desire of the NPFL's leader to open fresh channels for communication with the government of President Ibrahim Babangida. While in Nigeria, the NPFL mission, which was lead by Ernest Eastman, NPFL's foreign affairs spokesman, met with Vice President Augustus Aikhomu, who admonished them to exhibit all sincerity in their search for peace for Liberia.

Nigeria, a contributive nation to the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force, is a strong advocate of the ECOWAS peace plan, a plan which Charles Taylor's NPFL has yet not accepted in its entirety. The visit of the NPFL delegation to Nigeria is the first by any of the three warring groups in the Liberian civil war.

## Senegal

### Minister Says Troops Ready for Combat in Gulf

AB2401145491 Dakar PANA in French  
0922 GMT 24 Jan 91

[Text] Dakar, 24 Jan (APS-SEN/PANA)—The Senegalese Government envisages, "without anguish," the eventual participation of Senegalese troops in the second phase of the Gulf War, which seems to be the ground combat phase. This was disclosed by the minister of Armed Forces, Mr. Medoune Fall. Speaking in an interview with the independent Senegalese weekly SUD-HEBDO, which will be published today, Mr. Fall said in answer to a question on that point: "We envisage it without anguish because if we have sent professional soldiers into the gulf, it is for them to fight for a good cause. They did not go there as tourists."

He said the Senegalese soldiers are not alone in the vanguard positions, and will not be more exposed than the others. "We are side by side with the Moroccan troops; each unit, each contingent is charged with the defense of a determined site, and all the sites are accessible and vulnerable." Moreover, the minister stated, Senegal has not yet envisaged sending a second contingent to the Gulf. "The president of the Republic said he was ready to examine that eventuality if it were asked of him, but so far that has not been the case."

As to the question of knowing whether the sending of a contingent of 500 men to the Gulf has indeed earned Senegal some 30 billion francs [currency not specified], Mr. Medoune Fall replied: "The contingent has left, but it was not to earn billions. We went to Saudi Arabia in the same way we went to Lebanon, Sinai, Chad...." In the meantime, ~~added~~ Minister Medoune Fall, the involvement of the "diamonds" (the brave ones) is not costing the Senegalese taxpayer anything. "For the time being, our soldiers are equipped and trained within the framework of the unified command placed under Saudi authority, but the exercise may cost something if we are asked to make a contribution. This has not yet been asked of us. Even in regarding transportation of the troops, it was Saudi Arabia which sent us the airplanes."

Asked about the possible involvement of Israel in the war, and on the Palestinian cause in relation to the conflict, the minister emphasized that Iraq is tackling things so awkwardly that everyone is certainly aware that it is not in order to deliver Palestine that Iraq is firing missiles at Israel, but it is only to create an anti-Israeli atmosphere that would be beneficial to President Saddam Husayn. Besides, he specified, "if following the Iraqi bombardment the Jewish State decided to defend itself—which it has the right to do—that would not change our position," adding that he believed it would not change the position of many of the anti-Iraq coalition members either.

According to the minister, the military involvement of Senegal—which heads the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinians, of which Mr. Medoune Fall was its first chairman—should not have any after-effects. "The Palestinians know what the Senegalese have done for them, and if the Palestinian cause has gained importance in the United Nations, the PLO owes it to Senegal," Mr. Medoune Fall emphasized. For the United Nations the Gulf problem is not a Palestinian problem, but rather "a financial problem between Iraq and its neighbors which it considers to be too rich and selfish. That was the reason for the invasion of Kuwait," the Senegalese minister concluded.

### Army Minister on Mauritania Ties, Trawler Issue

AB2401131291 Dakar PANA in French 0948 GMT  
24 Jan 91

[Text] Dakar, 24 Jan (PANA)—The Gulf war "will not worsen further" relations between Dakar and Nouakchott, Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall said in an interview to be published today by the Dakar-based weekly SUD-HEBDO. According to the minister, the raids, which are being carried out in the valley region by those expelled from Mauritania and which Senegal is trying to prevent, will not worsen the tension between both countries.

Asked if he expects French and American nationals to leave Senegal—as is the case now in Mauritania—because of the Gulf crisis, the minister replied: "As far as I know, our relations with France and the United States are not so bad as to prompt the departure of their nationals."

In reference to the 20 January incident when a Senegalese fishing vessel was hailed by the Mauritanian Navy, the minister disclosed that according to early "investigations," the vessel was hailed in Mauritanian territorial waters. "According to our investigations and also to the Mauritanian Government, the vessel was in Mauritanian territorial waters," said Medoune Fall, thus contradicting the captain of the vessel who said the ship had not left Senegalese territorial waters.

A crew member was killed during the incident, which occurred off Saint Louis (257 km north of Dakar). In view of "the current state of affairs, if a Mauritanian

vessel ventured into our waters, we would react in the same way," said the minister, stating that "shipowners could help" by avoiding "Mauritanian territorial waters where their presence would be provocative."

The problem, however, remains unsolved because the position where the ship was hailed has really not yet been established, according to Medoune Fall, who stated: "Either the ship was in Senegalese waters, in which case the Mauritanian move was provocative, or it was in Mauritanian waters, in which case Mauritania was right in taking its action."

#### Further on Trawler Comments

AB2401194891 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 24 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There was a new threat to the already strained relations between Senegal and Mauritania last weekend. It was in 1989 that the two countries almost went to war following intercommunal violence that flared up in the wake of border clashes. Things have been quiet recently but at the weekend, the Mauritanian Navy opened fire on a Senegalese fishing vessel, killing one of the fishermen. The captain of the Senegalese boat said he was fishing inside Senegalese territorial waters. But today, the Mauritanian [as heard] defense minister has said otherwise, as Jadi Bah reports in this telex from Dakar:

[Begin studio announcer recording] In the first statement of its kind since the 1989 conflict between the two countries began, the Senegalese armed forces minister, Mr. Medoune Fall, said: Ourselves and Mauritania have noted that the trawlers were in Mauritania's territorial waters. This statement contradicts the trawler captain's version of events, but the minister added that in view of the fact that tense relations exist between the two countries, Senegal would have acted in the same manner if a Mauritanian trawler had been caught in their territorial waters.

Mr. Fall appealed to trawler owners to help his government avoid any kind of provocation in Mauritanian waters. This is the first time that a Senegalese minister has made a statement favorable to Mauritania since the outbreak of violence which led hundreds of people dead and a huge refugee influx. According to observers here, both countries are trying to work out a peaceful settle to their long-standing border dispute. The incident which prompted the armed forces minister's statement occurred last weekend 16 miles from the town of Saint Louis, the capital of Senegal's northern region on the border with Mauritania. One Senegalese fisherman died when a Mauritanian patrol opened fire. [end recording]

#### \* Paper Discusses OIC Summit Postponement

91AF0478A Dakar WAL FADJRI in French  
9-15 Nov 90 p 3

[Article by Tidiane Kasse: "Waiting for a Commitment From the Arabs"—first paragraph is WAL FADJRI introduction]

[Text] The summit of the OIC [Organization of the Islamic Conference] has been postponed, as we suspected. But it was postponed because of division in the Arab world.

All doubts as to whether the OIC summit would actually take place in the first few months of next year have just been confirmed. The summit will not be held in January as previously announced; it has been put off until a later date. With construction of the summit site lagging behind schedule, optimism had hardly been warranted despite assurances to the contrary, but the blow to summit plans came from elsewhere. The postponement announced by the OIC's secretary general, Mr. Hamid Al-Gabid, has its justification in the Gulf crisis, which has divided the Arab world.

Thus, this conclave of the Oumma [Islamic community] will remain in suspension until a solution to the Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict is reached and, no doubt, until the residual effects of the crisis are absorbed. This implies a great question mark as to when our capital city will stand at the center of the Islamic world's affairs.

Rather than adopt a position that flees from reality, one might have thought that the Dakar summit could have offered an excellent opportunity to search for a solution. But thus far, events have been at variance with that possibility. A possible solution has failed to emerge within the Arab League or within any Islamic or Arab organization. The United Nations remains at the forefront, with its resolutions backed by military and diplomatic pressures from the Western countries.

Had a summit been held under circumstances such as these, many other questions crucial to the Oumma would have been rendered banal by the Gulf crisis. And we are already aware of the spectacle that is the price to pay for bringing the "Arab brothers" face to face. The Arab League's last summit is worthy of a place in the annals for exchanges of coarse language and treatment. The Arab countries represent 21 out of the OIC's 46 member nations, but they carry a great deal of weight because they stand at the heart of decisions, endowed with their financial power. Some Arab diplomatic sources in Dakar say that the postponement has been greeted favorably in their home countries.

From another perspective, by openly aligning themselves with the Saudi and Kuwaiti positions, Senegal's officials have closed the door of neutrality, which could have made the Dakar summit a point of convergence. In truth, all countries sensitive to the Iraqi positions will have



something to say about a summit that cannot fail to reflect the "excellent" relations between Senegal and Saudi Arabia.

The summit's postponement to an unspecified date is no doubt a lifesaver to the companies feverishly at work on the summit site. But it is of no help to the organizers of "Senegal 92" who were counting heavily on the infrastructure left in place in order to move ahead quickly with their own project.

### **Sierra Leone**

#### **Kuwait To Donate Funds for Road Project**

*AB2501103691 Paris AFP in English 0410 GMT  
25 Jan 91*

[Text] Freetown, Jan 24 (AFP)—Six months after its invasion by Iraq, Kuwait has indicated to officials in the

tiny West African nation of Sierra Leone that it intends to honor its pledge to donate 10 million dollars to build a road here. Sierra Leone's Works Minister, James Laverse, said on Thursday that Kuwaiti Fund officials now operating from London have "requested the submission of all relevant project documents" for the 12-mile-road project "as they were now lost" as a result of the invasion on August 2. He denied there was any link between the Kuwaiti commitment and Sierra Leone's sending medical and auxiliary personnel to the Gulf a week ago.

President Joseph Momoh said "Sierra Leone regards Iraq's invasion on Kuwait as an unacceptably dangerous precedent, particularly for small states." Sierra Leone has an area of 28,000 square miles (73,000 square kilometers), four times that of Kuwait. Its population is 3.3 million, just over twice that of Kuwait.

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